

FBIS

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BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS TO DISARMAMENT MEETING

AU110954 Sofia BTA in English 0829 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 11 Mar (BTA) -- "The Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Government are profoundly confident that there isn't and cannot be a more urgent task now than the forestalling of a nuclear war and the solving of the problems of nuclear disarmament", said Mr Konstantin Tellalov, ambassador and Bulgaria's permanent representative at the office of the United Nations and the international organizations in Geneva.

Mr Tellalov's statement marked the opening of the plenary session of the disarmament committee. The Bulgarian representative, who is the head of the Bulgarian delegation at the disarmament committee, analyzed the results of the discussion of the complete and general ban of the nuclear weapon tests and the halting of the nuclear arms race. He stressed that the policy of obstruction pursued by the U.S. delegation and by some other Western states is impeding the negotiations on these vital questions. Taking into consideration the obvious unwillingness of these delegations to start such negotiations, it is increasingly necessary to discuss more thoroughly the question of preventing a nuclear war, in compliance with the decisions of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, said Mr Tellalov.

In connection with the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for preventing a nuclear war and for final liquidation of the nuclear arms, the Bulgarian representative emphasized the merits of the proposed by Mr Leonid Brezhnev formula for strengthening the guarantees of security for the non-nuclear countries. Mr Konstantin Tellalov assessed highly the statements of Mr Leonid Brezhnev in his letters to public organizations in Australia and Japan with regard to the security guarantees for the non-nuclear states on whose territories no nuclear weapons are stocked.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY TO CSCE SEES PROGRESS AT MEETING

LD111946 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 11 Mar (MTI) -- Istvan Foldesi, member of the Hungarian delegation, spoke before the committee in charge of elaborating the final act of the Madrid meeting. He said the Hungarian delegation highly appreciated the draft of the final act drawn up by the neutral and nonaligned states and was prepared to discuss it in earnest. He expressed content over the draft devoting a separate chapter to the situation of ethnic minorities. Speaking of the projected conference on military detente and disarmament, he said the Madrid meeting had achieved a major progress even so far in working out the tasks of the conference and agreement was possible also on questions still open to debate.

SFRY'S VRHOVEC GIVES DINNER FOR CSCE COUNTERPARTS

LD112218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec gave a dinner here tonight for Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr, Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis, and delegation heads of neutral and nonaligned countries at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Views were exchanged at the dinner on [words indistinct] efforts by neutral and non aligned countries towards the promotion of CSCE processes and successful ending of the Madrid conference.

At the closing plenary session tomorrow, it is foreseen, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Cyprus and Austria will make speeches.

MLADENOV MEETS COUNTERPART ON NORWAY VISIT

Exchange Dinner Toasts

AU121024 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Oslo, 12 Mar (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr Sverre Strøm, Norway's minister of foreign affairs, said that the international situation now is insecure and tense and emphasized that eliminating the reasons for this is of paramount importance for the future of East-West cooperation.

Speaking at a dinner for Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, he pointed out that the different historical development, the belonging to different political systems and the geographic remoteness of Norway and Bulgaria are not a hindrance to their cooperation and mutual acquaintance.

The trade between the two countries now makes up a small part of Norway's trade with the socialist countries, but the prospects to expanding the trade and economic cooperation are promising, Mr Sverre Strøm stressed.

I am convinced, he said, that Mr Petur Mladenov's visit to Norway will give a fresh impetus to the friendly relations of our two countries.

Expressing the hope that the visit of the Bulgarian foreign minister has left positive impression, Mr Sverre Strøm wished that the relations between Norway and Bulgaria continue to develop.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized that the relations between Bulgaria and Norway developed positively. Their belonging to different social systems should not be a hindrance to the normal development of the political contacts, he said.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed: "In the presence of good will and mutual understanding, similar or close stands could be found on a number of important international problems pertaining to consolidating security and peace, to the cooperation between states".

He noted the great possibilities for the mutually advantageous development of the trade, for deepening the industrial and techno-scientific cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized that certain trends are being observed in the international situation, which cannot but arouse concern.

He pointed out that now, more than ever, it is necessary to look for active ways and means for doing away with the danger of a thermonuclear clash, for giving fresh impulses to detente and disarmament. He added: "The only way of reaching this goal remain the negotiations, but ones based on the principles of equality and equal security of all participants".

The Bulgarian foreign minister underlined the need for making efforts for the successful closing of the Madrid meeting by the adoption of a decision on consolidating the security and expanding the cooperation, on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

He pointed out that the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone serves the goals of peace, security and goodneighbourliness. The Bulgarian foreign minister added that setting up nuclear-free zones in other parts of the world as well would have a favourable impact on detente and peace.

Mr Mladenov expressed the conviction that his visit to Norway will promote the raising of bilateral relations to a higher level, the consolidation of peace, security and detente in Europe and in the world.

Hold Talks

AU121031 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Oslo, 12 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Norway, was received yesterday by King Olav the Fifth, to whom he delivered Mr Todor Zhivkov's greetings.

Yesterday, at the official talks held, the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Norway, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Sverre Stray, reviewed the state of bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that for the last two or three years a definite stir has been observed in the two countries' contacts, and expressed their intention to continue to be making efforts in future for the growing of this positive trend. They attached great importance to economic cooperation emphasizing the possibilities opened recently as a result of the activating of the negotiations between Bulgarian economic organizations and Norwegian firms.

A fruitful and frank exchange of views on a number of international questions was held. Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized that now the main and most important thing is the struggle for preserving the process begun in Helsinki, for ensuring peace for all peoples and possibilities for their cooperating in the conditions of general security. He emphasized the persistent struggle should be waged for reducing the arms race, decisions should be sought leading to absolute equality and equal security of all peoples and states of the world. Any attempts at seeking superiority through armament are doomed to failure, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs stressed.

In dwelling on the matters pertaining to the Madrid meeting the two parties to the talks expressed their common view that it should end up with a meaningful document making it possible to resume the process of Helsinki.

Information was exchanged also on the two countries' activity for setting up nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe. The two countries' ministers of foreign affairs signed a trade shipping agreement between Bulgaria and Norway.

Minister Petur Mladenov also had talks with Mr (Einar Forde), first deputy chairman of the Norwegian Workers' Party.

The meetings and talks of the head of the Bulgarian diplomacy are assessed here as very fruitful for clarifying the two countries' stands on a number of important international problems and as a contribution to the development of Bulgarian-Norwegian relations.

BTA OBSERVER ON CIA'S CHARGES AGAINST NICARAGUA

AU111742 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 11 Mar 82

["CIA Versus Nicaragua" -- Commentary by Todor Stoyanov, BTA observer]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Mar (BTA) -- Two days ago at a news conference Robert Inman, CIA assistant director, and John Hughes, assistant director of Pentagon's intelligence department, supplied 'information' provided by the U.S. intelligence aircraft, allegedly proving the aggressive intentions of Managua.

On the next morning Washington POST disclosed that already last November President Reagan approved a subversive operations plan against Nicaragua.

The distorted mirror showing everything upside down was shattered once again -- the world has no doubts who actually has aggressive intents. The United States has so often sought excuses for its adventures in South America that nothing is surprising anyone. It was in Latin America that it tested its policy of plots, coups and aggression, applied later on in other parts of the world.

In February, accepting the credentials of the new ambassador of Nicaragua, Reagan departed from the tradition of well-wishing to a country with which regular diplomatic relations have been maintained to castigate Nicaragua as bearer of 'alien influences and philosophy' in the Western Hemisphere.

The President's unfriendliness is easily explained now -- Reagan has already given his consent for subversive actions against the legitimate government in Managua, "guilty" of thinking differently from the White House.

And Nicaragua, blamed extensively that she allegedly is destabilizing the situation in the region, has never actually stopped to propose initiatives in support of this very stabilization. She proposed to the Central American countries to sign a treaty on non-assault, non-interference in internal affairs and peaceful settling of conflict. Managua has called repeatedly to the reason of the United States to stop its counter-revolutionary activities against Nicaragua.

But Washington actually rejected all this and waged an undeclared war against the Sandinista regime. Nicaragua remembers one too many invasions of the U.S. Marines as to underrate both the 'information' on here aggressiveness, supplied by CIA and the Pentagon, and the CIA plan for subversive operations against her.

Revolutions have been attacked throughout history, but revolutions know how to stand up for themselves. Moreover when the world progressive opinion is now definitely on their side!

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT POLITBURO-COOPERATIVE MEETING

AU101818 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Statement by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov at joint meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Central Cooperative Union Executive Committee, held on 2 March at the "Boyana" residence]

[Text] Comrades, it was my idea to hold a meeting between the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the leadership of the Central Cooperative Union on the eve of your ninth congress. However, because of the fact that I was very busy and because of certain other, unforeseen events that happened to me last year, this meeting could not take place as planned. Only a brief meeting with Comrade Ivan Prumov was possible.

Today we have enough time to hold a detailed discussion on the role of tasks of the Central Cooperative Union at the present stage of development, on the methods and means through which the union will implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

I think that it is absolutely superfluous on this occasion and in this place to talk over in detail and to propagate the great importance which the BCP has always attached and is still attaching to the cooperative movement. The stand and attitude of our party toward this movement are well known to everyone and has been stressed on several occasions at your last congress. However, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express the high appreciation of the Politburo for the work of the Ninth Congress of the Central Cooperative Union.

-- At his congress, you made a comprehensive analysis of your previous work and you worked out specific methods for the implementation of the tasks assigned to you by the 12th BCP Congress.

-- The Politburo is convinced that, as in the past, the Cooperative Union workers in our country will wholeheartedly continue to devote all their efforts to implementing party policy in practical deeds.

-- We are convinced that you, the members of the newly elected executive committee, are very well aware of the great trust placed in you, as well as of your responsibilities, of the responsibility assumed by each one of you, in connection with implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and by the Ninth Congress of the Central Cooperative Union.

Comrades, before talking about the practical work which the cooperative organizations are expected to implement during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, I would like to raise the question of the role and place of cooperative unions in building a developed socialist society in our country.

I think that there are at least two circumstances making this question necessary. They are as follows:

-- In the first place, this is necessary because without clearly defining the problems of global strategy on the future development of cooperative property, and of the organizational forms that are characteristic of it, it is impossible to correctly determine the tasks of the Central Cooperative Union at the present stage of development.

-- In the second place, this is necessary because it is no secret that many people already consider cooperatives with a certain contempt. There is even more: Certain people even think that the cooperative organization has already fulfilled its historical role and has no future at the stage of mature socialism; that the cooperative is no longer adequate to the concept of the state as owner and the working man as master of production, that we should resolutely restrict the cooperative movement and advance toward a gradual nationalization of cooperative property, etc.

What does historical experience teach us in this respect and what should our Marxist-Leninist stand on this question look like?

As is known, Marx and Engels attached great importance to cooperatives as ways of involving the middle and small landowners of a country and winning them over to the side of proletarian revolution.

Following the victory of the socialist revolution in the Soviet Union, under the New Economic Policy [NEP] conditions, Lenin worked on his famous articles "About the Cooperative." In these articles he pointed out the important, and in certain cases even irreplaceable, role of cooperatives in building socialism. In this connection Lenin also specified the necessity of large-scale state support for the cooperative system.

-- Lenin's ideas on the cooperative opened the path toward a socialist reorganization of small private property in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries.

-- Our party has creatively applied the Leninist cooperative plan by establishing the labor cooperative agricultural farms.

-- The party applied Lenin's cooperative plan also in developing the consumer's and production cooperatives in our country.

We have unrelentingly been guided and are still guided by the principled stands on cooperatives as they were established by the founders of our revolutionary theory. At the same time, however, we take into consideration the fact that they have not left us any instructions on the future development of cooperatives at the stage of developed socialism. Today, however, we are living and working at the stage of building developed socialism.

How can we describe our stand on this question? Can we accept the fact that at this stage there is no more opportunity for the existence of cooperative property, for cooperative forms of social labor organization?

There is only one possible answer to such a question: this answer is categorical and unmistakable, and it reads as follows: No, we cannot accept this fact.

The place and role of various forms of property and of various organizational forms as regards the accomplishment of economic activities at the stage of building developed socialism are determined by the objective laws and trends of our comprehensive social development.

As a result of this, the very existence of the cooperative today is not dictated by and does not depend upon subjective wishes, but by definite economic needs, by social functions which the cooperative can perform today.

What are these needs and social functions, how can they be described?

In the first place, the cooperative is an independent socialist organization aimed at a joint implementation of economic activities by working people.

The economic activities and initiatives of cooperative members are being expanded through the cooperative. Our state is interested in such an independent activity and initiative to the advantage of the working people themselves and to the benefit of society as a whole.

[Text] Is there anything better than giving working people the opportunity of contributing to their own upkeep?

Second, the cooperative performs multifaceted activity for meeting the everyday needs of the people for goods and services.

This activity is of great public significance because it is useful for everybody.

Third, the cooperative is actively assisting the private plot's development. Together with the agro-industrial complex, it secures the necessary production means and purchases the goods produced by it. The importance of this economic unit, particularly for the production of agricultural products, is constantly growing.

Fourth, the cooperative is an effective form of management. It is fully organized on the principle of economic accountability and self-support, and the principles of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

Fifth, the cooperative contributes to the formation of a new approach toward labor. The cooperative trains the working people for future communist self-government.

And last but not least, the 100-year old cooperative movement in Bulgaria has deep roots in the people's soul. The cooperative enjoys the confidence of the people and they have the feeling that it belongs to them.

Briefly, from the standpoint of its essence and from the standpoint of the meaning of its activity, the cooperative now is a complete socialist form of organizing public labor.

These principled points offer us an opportunity to continue our talk with justification. However, we will not discuss whether the role of the cooperative movement will increase or reduce in building advanced socialism, but we will discuss what the practical measures are that the Central Cooperative Union has to undertake as a production, trade and public organization in order to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

What are the problems which I have more precisely in my mind?

-- First, the activity of the Central Cooperative Union must be fully subjected to the main socioeconomic task, confirmed by the 12th BCP Congress.

-- Second, the new economic approach and its mechanism must be consistently and comprehensively implemented by the leadership of the Central Cooperative Union and by each individual cooperative.

-- Third, cooperative democracy must be more and more strengthened and developed, and work with the cadres must be built on a more qualitative basis in your system.

These are the three main problems that are of vital importance in the essence of the activity of the Executive Committee of the Central Cooperative Union, of all its cadres from the bottom to the top and from top to bottom.

As is known, the 12th BCP Congress formulated the main socioeconomic task at the present stage of development in the following way:

-- To continue the line followed by the party of comprehensively and constantly meeting the growing material, social and intellectual needs of the people.

What does it mean in practice to fully subject the activity of the Central Cooperative Union and its teams to the main socioeconomic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan?

A. In practice, this means: The Central Cooperative Union must first of all occupy its true place in supplying the people with the necessary products as related to their quality and assortment. Referring to this problem, I made a detailed speech at the 1980 May Ruse conference and particularly at the 1981 October national conference. I widely discussed this problems then. I wish to say a few words now about the position of the Central Cooperative Union and about the solutions of this problem.

The materials I used in preparing today's meeting show that the main producer and the main supplier of the goods with which the organizations attached to the Central Cooperative Union are trading with are the state enterprises and organizations.

Here is the data:

-- In 1980 the trade exchange within the system of the Central Cooperative Union amounted to 3.766 billion leva -- 730 million leva out of that, or less than 20 percent, belonged to the production from our enterprises;

-- For 1985 an exchange of trade level of 4.5 billion leva is provided, the part of our industrial production will be 1.2 billion leva or about 25 percent;

-- You yourselves have pointed out that by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan "almost 40 percent of the trade exchange in the trade network will be achieved by goods produced and imported by the Central Cooperative Union."

After all, does this point reflect your actual possibilities? Is not the portion of the goods produced by yourself, which you are selling in your shops, too small? How can this, in your concept, be changed in the long run?

It is obvious that comprehensive measures should be adopted as of now so that the relative portion of the goods produced by you, and of the exchange operations with other countries, can amount to about 60-70 percent of the exchange of trade in your trade network by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Is this task a realistic one? Yes, it is realistic because the cooperatives have large and still unutilized reserves and possibilities:

-- Experienced cadres, who are full of initiative and who have preserved and enriched the creative traditions of the Bulgarian cooperative, are working among you.

-- You have already build a substantial material-technical base.

-- You have the resources -- material, financial and manpower.

Thus the entire problem consists in your starting to organize the complete utilization of the existing capacities, to reconstruct and modernize them, wherever necessary, and in the last resort to begin building small and medium enterprises, departments and shops.

B. Another urgent and topical problem with which you have to cope in an appropriate manner is the problem of services to the people.

It would not be too strong if one said that the Central Cooperative Union for a long time has not dealt with the problem of people's services. An ancient cooperative tradition has been neglected. This refers particularly to villages, where the cooperative used to cope with all the needs of the people. It is obvious that a change in this respect should also be made so that the experience of the former "all-round" cooperatives in the villages can be used.

-- The vicious practice of sending people to the centers of conurbation systems for the smallest service which otherwise could have been provided by the local cooperative unit, should not be tolerated any more.

Now in each conurbation system and in each town you have your own consumer cooperatives and their subunits, shops, repairshops, tailors' workshops and other things. They must take up and perform plumbing, tailoring, shoemaking and carpentry services as well as repairwork on the complicated technology of everyday life, on agricultural tools and particularly such tools which the specialized enterprise cannot repair in general.

Upon you and only you depends that no populated area, even the most remote, should remain without the necessary servicing team.

It is necessary that special bureaus for services be set up, with a minimum of administrative personnel (not more than 5-6 persons) and by involving qualified specialists from outside and using their labor after working hours, they must perform all kinds of everyday services.

In this respect we already have experience, and a good experience at that. Some 10 days ago I visited Sliven and became acquainted with the services organization established there. There was interest even abroad in the experience of Sliven, and even PRAVDA has reported it. There is a wonderful example which can be useful for you too.

Most closely connected with this problem is the problem of improving trade and public catering within the system of the Central Cooperative Union.

You did much for building the material base of trade in the villages and towns. There is no populated area in Bulgaria without a restaurant or shop of the Central Cooperative Union. The fact that you have almost 19,000 shops and more than 10,000 establishments for public catering is quite eloquent.

However this is not on the agenda today. We will also not discuss the fact that the trade network will be expanded and that the number of establishments will continue to increase. In this case the problem about culture in the services, in trade and public catering is involved, as well as the need, as Lenin says, of "being cultured tradesmen." The Central Cooperative Union has many tradesmen, but they are still very far from being cultured tradesmen. Our attention must be devoted mainly to those employees of ours who are involved in trade and public catering.

C. The next problem is about the integration of the Central Cooperative Union with the agro-industrial complexes.

Do you have any successes in this field? Of course, you have some.

Why then we are bringing this question up?

This is because there is a need for more initiative. It is necessary "to unbind the hands and feet" of the leadership of the Central Cooperative Union so that they can approach the problem of the so-called "abandoned and uncultivated" lands and the "weak" agro-industrial complexes.

-- People say that there are about 4 million decares of "deserted and uncultivated plots" in our country. I think that there are no serious obstacles for the cooperatives as regards the full utilization of such areas. They could cultivate a substantial part of these plots, and raise agricultural products as well as processing them.

-- The purchase of herbs, wild berries, mushrooms and others could be practiced on a new, much larger scale by joining the efforts of the cooperative farmers with those of the forestry farms on a local scale.

-- Why should the consumer cooperatives not merge with economically weak agro-industrial complexes in order to create additional resources for the cooperatives on the one hand, and additional occupation for the members of these agro-industrial complexes on the other?

-- Why do the cooperatives not purchase and utilize all products which are being produced in the private plots of the rural and urban population, and why are these goods not purchased by the agro-industrial complexes or by other purchasing organizations?

Such questions can be asked in many other cases as well.

If such obstacles exist and cannot be overcome, then you must speak up. The prime minister is here, the secretary of the Central Committee on Agricultural questions is here, there are other responsible leaders among us today upon whom the elimination of these obstacles depends. I am convinced that they will manifest the necessary understanding and will render active assistance to you in your work.

It will perhaps be necessary to settle the mutual relations between the Central Cooperative Union and the National Agro-Industrial Union even better.

It would be expedient for Comrade Ivan Prumov to become a member of the National Agro-Industrial Union's Executive Committee, and on behalf of this union to organize the activities of the Central Cooperative Union connected with self-sufficiency and with the most complete utilization of agricultural resources.

D. Let us say a few words about the international economic activities of the central cooperative union.

We are glad that our Central Cooperative Union is well-known far beyond the borders of our country. It enjoys a solid international prestige and maintains vast contacts with affiliated unions and organizations in the Soviet Union, in the socialist countries and in dozens of other states.

However, we must be well aware of the fact that in our opinion these important activities of the Central Cooperative Union are not only of economic importance, but also of great political significance.

-- Many Third World countries are willing to cooperate with the Central Cooperative Union through the establishment of joint enterprises on the basis of their native raw materials. The opportunity of this readiness is not sufficiently taken advantage of by the Central Cooperative Union. Such an opportunity, however, is likely to substantially provide our markets with goods that are in demand, some of them even being luxury goods, and is also likely to contribute to increasing our currency incomes.

-- There are numerous bureaucratic barriers which are impeding this development to the necessary extent. These barriers should be eliminated. The Central Cooperative Union should be allowed to engage in vast activities abroad on the basis of an independent currency and budgetary financing system, and thus to develop energetic international economic activities in order to increase the imports of goods for our domestic markets and to provide for the necessary raw materials for the production of such goods.

These, comrades, are only a few aspects of the Central Cooperative Union's activities, which stem directly from implementing the main socioeconomic task during the present 5-year plan period. The second, crucial problem in question pertains to the consistent and full application of the new economic approach and of its mechanism within the system of the Central Cooperative Union.

Our party has an unmistakable and basic stand on this problem. We take into consideration the fact that the introduction of the new economic approach will be a long process. This demands that work on all fronts should be both bold and competent.

A. It might sound rude, but it is a fact that the past organization of work in the Central Cooperative Union on a central, as well as on a local scale, has suffered from distortions and bureaucratic methods. This organization of work is not adequate to the character of a social-economic organization such as yours. Violations of the cooperative principle have been allowed to occur in many cases; the principle of economic accountability has also been violated, and administrative-bureaucratic methods are prevailing in work and leadership.

The consistent application of the economic approach demands that as soon as possible we place the activities of the Central Cooperative Union, the central as well as the local ones, upon the basis of full self-sufficiency, so that not one link in your entire system should work on a deficit basis. There should be absolutely no deviation whatsoever from this criterion.

The contractual system should remain the basis of economic relations among the individual departments of the Central Cooperative Union.

This will mean that every activity, regardless of whether it pertains to production, trade or purchasing, should be carried out on the basis of a contract signed with partners.

In planning the work of the Central Cooperative Union we must now apply the established general principles; the plan must determine only the most important tasks of producing goods and services for the population, as well as the budget receipts. All the rest must be entrusted to the Central Cooperative Union, which should be entitled to adopt its own decisions and bear its own responsibilities as regards the accomplishment of its own tasks.

According to statistical data there are now 421 cooperatives and 292 conurbation systems. It would perhaps be expedient to enlarge and merge consumer cooperatives so that their number should not exceed that of the conurbation systems. This will provide an opportunity for more successfully settling all problems pertaining to the expansion of trade and self-sufficiency of the population as regards goods and services on the territories of the conurbation systems.

In addition to this, it would be expedient for the okrug cooperative unions to be transformed into specific associations of consumer cooperatives. They should render assistance to the consumer cooperatives and cooperate with them, on an economic basis, in settling certain common initiatives. The okrug cooperative unions should be supported by the cooperatives and not play the role of administrative "heads" placed above them, as is the case today.

I think that there are already enough "heads" and duplicating links within the Central Cooperative Union. Perhaps you feel this yourselves and have already adopted measures for their elimination.

B. It is high time to take a stand on another question as well; namely, the question of consolidating the labor-production cooperatives, the question of their role in the further development of the cooperative movement in our country.

How can the present situation be described?

The cooperative union today is actually separated from the labor-production cooperatives. Formally, they are under the leadership of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services. From the economic point of view, they are under the supervision of the okrug people's councils' executive committees. From the organizational point of view, according to their statute, they are subjected to the supervision of the Central Cooperative Union.

In this respect certain cooperative members are aptly expressing the opinion that "we are under the leadership of the famous eagle, crab and pike from the popular fable." However, they do not say who the eagle, the crab and the pike are in this case.

One thing, is unmistakable: The labor-production cooperatives in our countries are diminishing, fading away and losing their strength from day to day.

Let us cite a few examples in this respect:

-- In 1965 the cooperative industrial enterprises numbered 645, in 1980 they were reduced to 179.

-- While in 1965 over 103,000 people were engaged in industrial cooperatives, in 1980 their number amounted to merely 92,000 people.

-- We should pay attention to the fact that within the same period, the number of workers engaged in cooperative food processing enterprises diminished from 5,833 to 3,437.

These facts can hardly be explained only by the existing concentration and specialization of production.

I think that you will agree with me and support my proposal to discuss the question of gradually transferring the labor-production cooperatives, wherever this is expedient, to the jurisdiction of one system, the Central Cooperative Union, as their master. This master must bear full responsibility for the comprehensive expansion and utilization of their material and labor resources, and for involving pensioners, active employees [trudovoustroenite] and all those who are willing and qualified to work in labor-production cooperatives.

I would like to stress once more the fact that this should by no means represent a campaign, that is a purpose in itself. It is necessary to subject the present state and the future prospects of the cooperative movement to a thorough analysis, in each inhabited settlement, and to adopt a differentiated approach and a realistic attitude in settling this question of exceptional importance.

Let us briefly dwell upon the third crucial problem -- the consolidation of cooperative democracy and the decisive improvement of work with cadres.

Cooperatives and cooperative unions, as I already stated, are voluntary and independent organizations. Their comprehensive work depends upon the economic activities and initiative of cooperative farmers and of cooperative organs.

The Central Cooperative Union must devote systematic care to developing and strengthening the social principle in the activity of the cooperative system. For this purpose the rights and responsibilities of the elected organs must be expanded. These organs must be composed of persons of abundant organizational and economic experience, persons who are loyal to the cooperative movement.

In Bulgaria, this movement has sound roots among the people and they want to respond to its initiatives. The cooperatives must be in close and direct link with the population they service. It is necessary to expand the local activities of the cooperatives with the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the people's councils. This is a secure way toward mass attraction and active participation of the working people in uncovering the possibilities and reserves, in increasing production and in improving the standards of services.

B. New appropriate measures are necessary for developing cooperative democracy and for greater active participation of the cooperative members in resolving the production and social problems of the working collectives.

The fulfillment of the tasks included in the Eighth 5-Year Plan also opens broad horizons for the Central Cooperative Union. These horizons are waiting for the careful hand of the cooperative members, to make us richer.

And whose careful hand is this? These are the subjective factors on which depend what the Central Cooperative Union's portion will be in creating an abundance of the searched for goods and services.

You, as leading cooperative figures, and also the rest of the leading cadres of the cooperative movement, must be engulfed with the noble ambition to do everything possible to make our market more abundant and to improve services to the people with every passing day.

This is a sphere where the cooperative cadres must express themselves and show that the cooperative cause and the people's prosperity are dear to them.

-- I emphasize the role of the subjective factor because the cooperative members included in the Central Cooperative Union's system have everything to develop their forces with the full support of the party and state.

There are honest cadres that are loyal to the party's cause. This, however, is not enough for fulfilling the great and responsible tasks set by the party and the present times. The success of each cause and of each new initiative is determined by the political feeling and business qualities of the cadres.

It is necessary that new and higher requirements be demanded for the qualitative composition of your cadres in the okrugs and in the consumer's cooperatives. Their composition is simply neglected as a result of the new tasks and requirements. It is necessary that along with strengthening the central leadership, the middle-level cadres also be stabilized by promoting to these key posts innovators and people of initiative capable of implementing new methods of work.

Certain comrades raised the question of giving ministerial rank to the Central Cooperative Union. To tell you frankly, I can hardly explain to myself what it would mean for a certain socioeconomic organization to have ministerial rank. Is it not an individual socioeconomic organization by itself?

-- Perhaps you think that in this way you will be able to resolve certain organizational-technical problems in your activity? If such is the case, then this is something else and another appropriate solution can surely be found.

I kindly ask the comrades of the Central Cooperative Union to excuse me, but I will make use of the opportunity to briefly say something about a certain wide spread "disease: -- rank-mania."

A practice has occurred in offering ranks of promotion on every occasion; as if it were not important what and how much you contribute to society but rather to secure in advance a post of "a high rank."

We must launch a campaign against this striving and thus help everyone to cure himself of this disease.

This is because the striving of the cadres in each department and organizations has to be a different one: to work for fulfilling and overfulfilling the task assigned to them, to implement skill in their work and to increase the effectiveness of each public activity. The higher salaries and ranks will, naturally, be granted then.

In conclusion, comrades, I wish to say that there is no time to be wasted. Everything necessary has to be done so that the possibilities of the cooperative system for securing more and varied goods and services for the people, with a minimum of expenditure, labor and means, are fully used.

It is necessary that a fundamental change be introduced in the Central Cooperative Union now... From extensive to intensive development on the basis of consistently applying the new economic mechanism. This is the only way to make the Central Cooperative Union become a powerful and dynamic socialist organization, capable of fulfilling the new great tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress.

On behalf of the Politburo and on my own behalf, please allow me again to most cordially greet the chairman and members of the newly elected Executive Committee of the Central Cooperative Union. We are confident that under the leadership of Comrade Ivan Prumov, you will implement the formulations and decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on a new upsurge in developing the cooperative cause in Bulgaria.

I wish you and the board full success in your noble work. Thank you for your attention.

BRIEFS

JOINT SYMPOSIUM WITH FRANCE -- Sofia, 2 Mar (BTA) -- A Bulgaro-French symposium on using special grades of steel in different economic branches will be held in the course of two days. Opening the symposium today, Mr Petur Ignatov, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Trade and Industrial Chamber, expressed his conviction that this initiative will give new impetus to Bulgaro-French economic and techno-scientific cooperation. He dwelt on the development of the results achieved in last year's Bulgarian foreign economic activity. In 1981 this country's trade amounted to about 20 milliard foreign currency leva. The export of machinery and equipment for the purposes of production exceeded their import and the 1:1.4 ration in this sphere is to the benefit of export. Mr Petur Ignatov said that last year's Bulgaro-French exchange of goods exceeded 277 million foreign currency leva. [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 2 Mar 82 AU]

PRINTING, CULTURAL WORKERS CONGRESS -- On 3 March in Sofia, the Ninth Congress of the Trade Union of the Workers of the Printing Industry and the Cultural Institutes opened. It was attended by Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee on Culture, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 3 Mar 82 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CANADA -- The BCP delegation headed by Lazar Prichkapov, head of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, which attended the 25th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party, returned yesterday from Canada. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Nikola Stefanov, head of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department, and by other highranking workers of the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 82 p 6 AU]

INDRA CONCLUDES VISIT TO SYRIA, RETURNS HOME

Press Conference 11 Mar

LD111548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today gave a press conference at the close of the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Syria.

Answering questions from Syrian and Czechoslovak journalists, Indra emphasized above all the political significance of the deputies' stay in Syria. He stated that the visit took place during the 19th anniversary of the takeover of power in Syria by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party but also at a time when the imperialist circles in cooperation with Israel, were trying to weaken the progressive regime in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Comrade Indra further said that the visit had confirmed that Czechoslovak-Syrian contacts are developing in the right direction and that there is every prerequisite for their further deepening.

Indra Interview With CTK

LD111740 Prague CTK in English 1548 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Mar (CTK correspondent) -- Our visit to Syria was a true political mission, head of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra told CTK here Thursday.

This fact was confirmed during all talks with Syria's leading (?officials in) the Ba'th Party, the Palestinian National Council and the Syrian Communist Party. The political character of the visit was underlined by the present hardened international situation and its disturbing demonstrations in the Middle East.

Of importance was also the fact that we visited Syria shortly after Israel illegally annexed the Golan Heights. Our Syrian hosts appreciated especially the fact that the visit took place during the celebrations of the 19th anniversary of the victory of the Ba'th-led revolution, Alois Indra said.

All Syrian-Czechoslovak talks showed identity of the two sides' views on the basic questions of the present tense international relations, Alois Indra said in the interview.

Both sides condemned the dangerous policy of the Reagan administration threatening world peace, international security and cooperation, and paid special attention to the stepped-up aggressiveness of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East. Czechoslovakia assured its Syrian friends of its full support to the just cause of the Arab people, he continued.

Czechoslovakia was pleased to find the same will to develop all-round friendly relations and cooperation as Czechoslovakia has towards Syria, Alois Indra told CTK.

He underlined the stress President Hafiz al-Asad laid on the development of bilateral relations and the words of praise the president had for the support Czechoslovakia grants to the Syrian people in its difficult struggle with imperialism.

In the broad spectrum of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations, also the two countries' supreme legislative and executive bodies play an important role, Alois Indra said, voicing his conviction that the talks with Syrian deputies will help promote bilateral cooperation.

Delegation Concludes Visit

LD111522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today ended its official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and left for home by air.

Indra Returns 11 March

LD111932 Prague CTK in English 1759 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 11 Mar (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, headed by its Chairman Alois Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, returned home Thursday from an official visit to Syria.

The visit took place at the invitation of Mahmoud Zoubi, speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly.

VASIL BILAK RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION 11 MARCH

LD112002 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 11 Mar (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received here Thursday a visiting delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, led by deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the party Kim Chae-kyong.

Present were also deputy head of the Department of the International Policy of the Czechoslovak Party, Michal Stefanak, and Korean Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Yu Ho-chun.

In a friendly meeting, Vasil Bilak informed the guests of the realization of conclusions of the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. He spoke especially about the activity of Czechoslovakia in the foreign political sphere, mainly its part in the present struggle of socialist countries, democratic and progressive forces all over the world to avert the threat of war and for preservation of world peace. Discussed were also questions of further development of relations between the two parties and states.

KEMPNY ON IMPORTANCE OF CEMA ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

LD081024 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The ever greater integration of the Czechoslovak economy within the system of socialist economic integration is of vital importance for the country, says Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, in the current issue of the Soviet journal AGITATOR.

He recalls that trade between Czechoslovakia and the CEMA member countries has increased from R4.3 billion in 1970 to R13.2 billion in 1980. In engineering, the output based on international agreements has already reached 33 percent of the overall production. Kempny stresses that the intensification of the division of labor and the expansion of mutual deliveries is an objective necessity for Czechoslovak industry.

JOZEF LENART ADDRESSES SLOVAK RTUM CONGRESS

AU11320 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Mar 82 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, at the Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (RTUM), held on 6-7 March in Bratislava: "We Are Capable of Ensuring the Dynamic and Comprehensive Advance of the Socialist Society"]

[Excerpts] Permit me, dear women comrades and esteemed men comrades, in the awareness of RTUM's significant and irreplaceable mission, to convey to the congress, to you -- delegates and guests, the sincere greetings and wishes for fruitful results in your deliberations, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, on behalf of the Slovak party and state bodies and of the National Front, as well as in the name of our delegation.

Esteemed friends, the period in which we are appraising the work accomplished was a significant one in the life of our entire country and in the RTUM's activities. In fulfilling the line of the 16th party congress, we have made significant progress in the past 5 years in building the advanced socialist society and also in further enhancing our socialist fatherland.

We have achieved a new economic upsurge on the basis of which the working people's living standards improved and their social security was strengthened. As in our whole state, in Slovakia, too, the leading role of the workers class in society and its ties with cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia are deepening. In the course of resolving life's tasks, socialist democracy is developing and the working people are taking a more enterprising and active part in production management and the administration of public affairs. The process of developing our nations and nationalities and of bringing them closer to each other according to the principle of equal rights and mutual trust continues. The results in the spheres of education, science and culture are remarkable, the spiritual horizon is broadening and educational standards are developing.

In keeping with the statement of the 16th congress we can say that we have lived through a fruitful, even if not easy period, and that we have done and achieved a great deal. We can witness how imperialism has aggravated international relations and unwound a new round of armament. In the capitalist countries the general crisis has deepened, inflation and uncertainty have grown, and many millions are now unemployed. During the very same period the socialist countries, our Czechoslovakia -- and Slovakia in it -- have achieved a new upsurge. We have consolidated the country's political and economic strength and ensured the people's high material and cultural standards.

This tellingly testifies to the correct nature of the party's policy and the people's devoted work. These are the fruits of our country's alliance and increasingly broader cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries.

We also state with gratification that, during the last 5 years, in the efforts and struggles to master the exacting tasks, the RTUM's ranks in Slovakia, have further grown and become steeled that the RTUM's action ability and the influence of its bodies and organizations among the working people have grown still further. This is also manifested in their participation in management, in the development of working initiative and enhanced care for working and living environments. And it is encouraging for us that the trade unions in Slovakia are approaching the present supreme deliberations, too, both politically and organizationally united and in serried ranks and that they are prepared -- as was confirmed by the course of annual member meetings and conferences, and as this congress is confirming -- to show initiative, and the will and resolve to increase, and continue increasing their share in successfully implementing the line set for us by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the tasks following for us from the CPSL congress resolutions.

The Only Source of Living Standards: Good Work and Effective Production.

Men and women comrades, real life and our people's knowledge and experience confirm that care for the working people's welfare and for the improvement of their material and cultural standards were and are the purpose of socialism and the determining essence of the CPCZ's policy. And in the minds of the broad strata the conviction has become rooted and gradually strengthened that under socialism, under the conditions of the rule of the workers class and other working people, only one way leads to this -- the path of developing the national economy and the entire society.

We have left the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan behind us. In it we have achieved certain positive results in cutting down material consumption and in speeding up, according to our intentions, an increase in exports and a reduction of imports. However, we did not succeed in overcoming our weaknesses in capital construction and, to a considerable extent, because of bad weather, in coping with the tasks in our agriculture, above all in crop production.

We must be particularly critical in appraising the results achieved during the first 2 months of this year. The responsible ministries and directors generals' offices must be disturbed by the fact that industry is lagging 3 percent behind the plan for labor-added value and 14.4 percent in the building industry; the blame lies with the 96 industrial and 52 construction enterprises which are not fulfilling the plan. For one reason or another, the agricultural workers also did not succeed in fulfilling the planned deliveries of animal products.

These results, and also the beginning of the second year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, are confronting us with the imperative need to do and accomplish everything so that agreement with the 16th congress line which is being expressed can be seen in virtually all sectors and working places in the honorable accomplishment of the planned tasks. This is all the more urgent since this year's tasks are yet more mobilizing than heretofore -- the qualitative indexes show tasks which are unprecedented for us.

Let Us Resolve Our Own Problems and Difficulties Consistently

Women and men comrades, if we want to -- if we are to -- maintain our living standards and improve them in the way the party congress stressed, we must unconditionally cope with the tasks. And it is exactly for this reason that it is so essential to win all working people, the entire workers class, the farmers and the intelligentsia, to win the blue-collar and white-collar workers for the set tasks and their fulfillment.

True, we realize that we have to carry out our intentions under complicated domestic and external conditions. But the decisive thing is and will be, how rationally and efficiently we are able to make use of our domestic opportunities and conditions and to create new resources.

We are proud, and justifiably so, of having built, during the years of socialist construction a powerful material-technical base both in Czechoslovakia and in Slovakia. In fact, the long-term production assets in our country amount to Kcs1,434 billion -- Kcs424 billion of this in Slovakia.

However, while taking advantage of the merits of socialism and adhering to the level of today's and tomorrow's needs, the times demand that we learn, and learn successfully, to master and harness our own domestic resources. We have not yet succeeded in doing so properly. And this is the very thing that the party's congress and its Central Committee has urged and are urging us all to do -- the party, the trade unions, the state and economic bodies, the collectives and individuals.

At the same time this demand is yet more enhanced by the rise in costs, and thus also of the prices of raw materials, of energy and materials at home and abroad. We do not in the least underrate the impact of external factors on our economy; we cannot underrate it.

But on no account should this lead -- or could it objectively lead -- to our overrating this influence or regarding it as absolute, and even less to concealing our own mistakes and shortcomings in the way we can still witness, deplorably in many instances.

And we, esteemed friends, know very well where this leads, what consequences this has.

We encounter them in everyday life -- on the domestic market, where demand is not always properly satisfied as regards the variety of fruit, food or vegetables, and also of certain kinds of industrial goods. We see the causes of this primarily in the lack of harmony between production and trade; in the fact that market research does not correspond to objective requirements and that production is still not properly interested in satisfying the people's specific needs; and that considerable shortcomings continue to exist also in the distribution of goods and in marketing standards. Those who spread senseless panic, but also those who succumb to it, are harming us all. Our efforts are and must be aimed at ensuring sufficient commodities with a high utility value; this will result in greater harmony between supply and reasonable demand in every area of consumption.

Likewise, we cannot be satisfied with the extent and quality of services offered; with the length of time one must wait for shoes or electric appliances to be repaired, for apartment maintenance and for services alleviating domestic chores.

At your annual member meetings you have justly criticized the shortcomings in the transportation of working people to their work places. Yes, it is necessary to increase the saving of fuels; but in the same way it is necessary to improve the people's transportation to and from work, and improve its standards.

The socialist society expects rational functioning and civic courage in the operations of trade; this is in conflict with such abuses as "under-the-counter sales" and mutual advantages, granted to the detriment of the society and the consumers.

In the same way, the extortion of advantages in return for medical services goes against the nature of our society and the high ethics of most medical staff.

Such and similar phenomena are sharply at variance with the essence of socialism, our party policy and the 16th congress line. The party's Central Committee has criticized them, it continues to criticize them, and in its resolutions it shows ways of rectifying them. The fact that problems continue to exist is due to the failure to fulfill the above resolutions, to a deviation from the party's line. We will demand that the management bodies -- from ministerial departments to enterprises, unified cooperative farms and national committees -- fulfill their duties better and more exactly; that the line and spirit of the 16th congress be enforced in all places; and that responsibility and discipline be strengthened along the entire management axis. And it is most necessary, women and men comrades, that the trade unions support in their activities the efforts of the party and the governments -- efforts for high standards in work, for discipline and order.

But the decisive and determining thing is to achieve the required progress and in turn intensify our national economy. For this purpose we must increasingly valorize all production factors, so as to create a higher national income with the existing, and even lower, amounts of fuel, energy and raw materials. At the same time, the world parameters must be our guiding factor, our criterion.

A further issue is to push for maximum thrift and expediency in everything, in the production and nonproduction spheres. The decisive path must lead via the development and bold utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology. And one of the determining prerequisites for accomplishing these plans is an approach to socialist economic integration, and to cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular, which would lead to the closest possible cooperation in science, research, technology and also production.

We have repeatedly said this, dear friends, and we will most certainly continue to convince our people more and more. But now it is high time for us to turn the good intentions into deeds, and in the interest of this to succeed in purposefully directing these processes.

To consistently and honestly work and direct, to make fuller use of the motive forces of socialism and its trump cards in competition with capitalism in a way palpably manifested in quality and efficiency -- this is in the class and vital interests of the workers class, of farmers and the intelligentsia; and the aim is to achieve greater economic prosperity, to strengthen social security and to ensure peaceful work and the future of our people.

The Key To Realizing Our Program -- the Set of Measures

Women and men comrades, as we all know, the federal government -- proceeding from the situation and the development of our national economy, and bearing in mind both the current possibilities in meat production and the resources spent on it -- decided to raise the retail prices of certain kinds of meat and meat products, of rice and certain other commodities. In order to alleviate the price impact, we raised the pensions and children's allowances, and adjusted the social security allowances for disabled persons and invalids.

This was no easy or popular decision to make, and nobody applauded this step. But this was an objectively necessary decision, and most working people accepted it in this spirit, realistically and constructively. This step, too, reminds us of the fact that society cannot consume more than it produces, if it does not want to fall into debt. At the same time we must use the resources which we create sensibly, so as to combine the satisfaction of the people's needs with purposefully ensuring the development of our national economy, of the entire society, as well as with ensuring the defense of our socialist fatherland. If we have these connections in mind, we must regard the above measures as a sign and an impetus to step up our efforts in fulfilling our everyday tasks.

The key to successfully implementing our national economy and social program lies in improving the quality of management in the state and economic bodies. We are justified in demanding what was mentioned at the 16th congress and recently reaffirmed by the CPCZ Central Committee, namely that the entire management structure work and make decisions on the basis of a proper knowledge of the situation and of the problems with which we are struggling.

It is nevertheless a fact that the spirit of the Set of Measures has not yet penetrated all management links and workshops. We have particularly in mind the need to be more purposeful and determined in applying in practice enterprise, and especially intra-enterprise, economic accountability [khozraschet]. We consider it correct and rational that, drawing on the Soviet experience, certain plants of ours have started forming khozraschet brigades. We appreciate your having taken this up in the trade unions, because it is a significant element in the organization of work, of management, and of the functioning of khozraschet in general. At the same time it is necessary for the central bodies to make rapid progress in improving the Set of Measures, especially in the direction of investments and the development and utilization of science and technology, in speeding up socialist economic integration and its impact on the sphere of the economy managed by national committees.

Permit me in this connection to remark on the norms. In analyzing certain problems we find that, without precise and constantly perfected norms and calculations, there can be no order in the economy; there can be no justice in remunerating -- no initiative can fruitfully and effectively develop. That is why the trade union organizations which really care about overcoming the anonymity in successes or failures, about eliminating levelling trends and about order, thrift, efficiency and quality, should show a more critical and demanding attitude toward the economic management in their struggle for progressive norms.

Deepening the Working People's Participation in Management, Broadly Developing Initiative

Esteemed women and men comrades, the aims we are setting ourselves in our national economic development, in care for the people's welfare, demand that -- together with a higher quality of management and planning, with the consistent implementation of the socialist principle of remuneration for work -- we also make far fuller use of such immense merit and strength of socialism as the working people's creative initiative and their conscious participation in management. In this connection the 16th congress stressed the need to further enhance the trade unions' enterprising role and responsibility in taking a part in deciding on, and in ensuring, society's socioeconomic advance.

When speaking of participation in management, we naturally cannot identify such participation with mere presence at a production conference or meeting, or with a statement made there. Surely our concern is, and must be, the working people's deeds, their specific interests in solving and resolving problems, in our not passing them over with indifference, in our not retreating before difficulties, but in our coping with them. Such an attitude is worthy of consciousminded trade unions, of good masters and managers in the places of work. And in this progress should lie the results of our production conferences.

The congress is devoting extraordinary attention to the development of the working people's initiative and of socialist competition. You are right in proceeding from the Leninist principles of competition, which had asserted themselves and proved themselves in life, and which demand that we get to know and meticulously compare results, that we propagate and promote experience, and recognize the achieved results in a just, material and moral manner.

It is encouraging for us that in recent years the socialist competition had acquired a mass basis in our country, and that in the last few years we have been able to notice initiative also in new progressive forms. It is, however, also correct for you at the same time to ponder on, and search for, ways of directing quantity in this competition toward the desirable quality.

Our experience tells us that one of the paths leading to an improvement of the quality of specific projects or goods, and for this purpose toward unifying the joint efforts of builders or of the final producer and his suppliers, lies in joint [združene] socialist pledges. Deplorably, we must state that we have only a few new examples of this kind. And at the same time we would badly need joint socialist pledges in our effort to improve the quality of many industrial durables and food products, and also in the field of services. Obviously this takes a lot of work, one has to exert oneself, and win and organize people. Because here one must overcome artificial departmental or interdepartmental barriers, shortcomings in supplier-consignee relations, as well as the imperfections of certain decrees and regulations. This is also one of the ways of consolidating collectivism and unity in society. But if we have been able to succeed in this in Jaslovske Bohunice, even with the collaboration of workers and engineers from the Soviet Union, we must also succeed in this in other enterprises and organizations.

We want to voice our conviction that the Slovak Trade Union Council and the trade unions will, in the spirit of the remarkable traditions of our trade unions, work toward breaking through the barriers of the lack of understanding and of indifference, so that we can contribute also in this way toward a strikingly higher percentage of prime-quality goods, as well as toward realizing the investment projects within the planned deadlines and planned parameters.

Esteemed friends, we spoke of the trade unions' share in the successful realization of our economic program and, in the interests of this, also of their share in the development of creative initiative. All this joint effort has only one goal in our society -- the welfare of man and the consolidation of his social security. If we regard our enterprises, organizations and institutions, we see that they show what are sometimes unjustified differences in care for the working people's social and living conditions. Whenever problems crop up in this or that sphere, we usually find that the trade union organization is not properly fulfilling its mission and not protecting the employees' legal rights.

Certainly, much more must be done about work safety. You say in your report that there are fewer accidents. But we must be concerned and alarmed about every case of loss of life and damaged health. That is why it is necessary to adhere strictly to technical discipline, to the set working regime and to the norms of work safety and hygiene; and we must be accurate in all our activity. Let the examples from the recent period be a warning to us; analysis of them reaffirms our knowledge that only negligence and lack of knowledge lead to loss of life and to great material damage. That is why we must step up our efforts for work safety, and not slacken them. We must again call to mind the high responsibility of state and economic bodies for ensuring the production of essential labor-protection equipment; it is necessary to stop treading water and honorably and responsibly start fulfilling the adopted agreements and pledges.

Our Strength Lies in Our Unity

Women and men comrades, the current developments in the world, the demanding tasks in building the advanced socialist society, and the struggle against the subversive propaganda of the class enemy require us in the RTUM, which numbers millions of working people, also to deepen ideological and political-educational work. We want to, and must, do this so that the people will be able to orient themselves correctly in every situation, so that they would be convinced of our truth. We want to, and must, achieve this particularly among our youth, for its role in society will progressively increase. The knowledge that the goals formulated by the Communist Party in the present phase express the most vital interests of the working people -- this knowledge gives their deeds a convincing, deep inner purpose. It is desirable that this knowledge inspire our work; we must bear this in mind in all our activity, to ensure that the trade union meetings, talks and instruction are not formal affairs, but convincing and attractive events.

Last year we commemorated the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, and this year we are commemorating the 60th anniversary of red trade unions.

We could ask: What does the path of our revolutionary workers movement teach us, what does this experience have to tell the present?

In the first place it gives us the knowledge that the workers class needs its own revolutionary party to achieve social liberation. It needs a party armed with the scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and loyally serving the cause of its class. That is why the consciousminded workers in our country, too, created their own CPCZ. And it was this party which inspired them and led them to victory over the exploiters, and which now reliably leads them in building a new life.

Another lesson taught us is the knowledge and experience of the immense significance of the unity of the workers class and the other working people, a unity also expressed in a united RTUM. In harsh struggles and through bitter experience our working people have learned about the need for this unity, have learned that in it lies their revolutionary strength, and that only in this unity can they achieve their goals. A brilliant proof of this was our victorious February [1948], the years of socialist construction and also our present. On the other hand we have become convinced that any weakening of this unity is to the detriment of the working people. That is also exactly why the class enemies constantly strove, and continue to strive, to weaken and break up the working people's unity as their great historic achievement. They also strove, and are striving to do this by disrupting the unity of revolutionary trade unions under the guise of false slogans about the so-called trade unions' independence from the revolutionary party, slogans about their nonpolitical nature, their freedom and so forth. During the crisis-ridden years our people learned and saw where all this leads, how all this served the counter-revolution and imperialism and threatened the socialist achievements.

And this experience with the dangerous endeavors of reactionary forces to break up the unity of the workers class and other working people, to break up the trade unions' unity in the interests of their counterrevolutionary plans, this experience was again confirmed by the developments in the Polish People's Republic. We are fully on the side of the Polish communist, patriots, revolutionary trade unionists, and we wish them success in the fight to consolidate socialism and to maintain their revolutionary unity. Taught by experience dearly paid-for, our workers class and the other working people will continue to protect and further consolidate their unity and the cohesion of trade union ranks. They will rally yet closer around the leading force of our society, the CPCZ.

Words Convince, Examples Attract

The growing demands placed on the trade unions' work demand that we raise the preparedness of the aktiv of officials and management bodies, and make use of the wide authority and of the means at the trade unions' disposal for developing their multifaceted activity.

This involves initiative and creative work throughout the trade union organism, involves having the finger on the pulse of life and solving the working people's burning problems. We must ensure unity of word and deed, and follow the well-tried principle that words convince, but examples attract.

The more than 600-man aktiv of trade unionists in Slovakia, from the sector shop stewards to the Slovak Trade Union Council, represents, esteemed friends, a great force -- it represents the party's support among the masses, and is an irreplaceable component of the advance of socialist democracy. Let us do our utmost to make this force yet more felt in everyday life.

The Battle for Peace Is Inseparable From Socialism

Women and men comrades, an extremely significant part of the RTUM's activities is the constant fight for peace, for the basic right of working man -- to live in peace. The maintenance of peace, the saving of mankind from nuclear war -- this is now the most important task, because through the fault of reactionary U.S. circles and their allies the danger of war is becoming more and more menacing.

The most extreme forces of American imperialism are trying more and more arrogantly to replace the policy of detente by confrontation. These circles pressure their European and other allies to increase their military budgets and to pursue feverish armament. Under the pretext of the fabricated so-called "Soviet threat" they are pushing through the deployment of new nuclear weapons systems in West European countries, even at the price of turning Europe -- as they tehmselves say -- into the theater of a "limited nuclear warfare" or into a battleground with the use of the neutron bomb and biological and chemical weapons. They are seeking to upset the strategic balance and to achieve military supremacy over the forces of peace and to impose their diktat on the whole world. The reactionary forces of American imperialism not only threaten with war but are waging it directly or indirectly against the national liberation movement, in the endeavor to literally drown in blood any attempt at democratic and social progress.

The growing activity of revolutionary and patriotic forces in Central and South America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East and the broad support they encounter not only among their class brethren but even among millions of other progressively inclined people in the capitalist countries show clearly that even the most expensive and most modern weapons cannot halt progress in the world.

More and more people are becoming convinced that the United States is not threatened by anyone. Why then does the leadership of the United States assert this militaristic course in its policy?

It is above all because the feverish pursuit of armament is a source of tremendous profits for the military-industrial complex.

The burden of this armament and the consequences of the aggravating crisis and escalating degree of exploitation are being shifted to the shoulders of the working people, at the expense of their social and living conditions. Feverish armament at the same time egregiously squanders the resources of this world, which mankind could use to solve the burning problems of starvation, disease and other afflictions.

Esteemed delegates and guests of the congress!

Allow me to say one thing in conclusion -- in our daily life we encounter next to successes many problems and must grapple with difficulties. We are realists and know that among some people this may give rise to dissatisfaction with one thing or another and even to pessimistic sentiments. Our class adversaries are taking advantage of this and repeat hackneyed arguments to undermine the belief in our own capabilities. They claim, for example, that, though we have mastered the tasks of industrialization, we will not succeed in the intensification of the national economy.

These are hollow prophecies and there is no reason to be pessimistic. We are deeply convinced that we are capable of and will succeed in ensuring a dynamic and all-round development of our socialist society. The source of our optimism rests in the fact that the victory of socialism reinforced our political and economic strength, that we have acquired rich experience since then and that our determination is growing. It is precisely advanced socialism that multiplies our potentials. We must stake our all on these potentials and make the best of them.

New possibilities are being opened for us by the developing socialist property of the people, which permits us to make use of the deepening unity of the national economic complex, to do away with parochialism, and -- by improving planning -- to use social labor more rationally and effectively for man's well-being.

The present stage enables us, and at the same time requires, that we fully combine the advantages of socialism with the fruits of the scientific and technical revolution and thereby create new resources of social wealth and progress.

Our determination ensues from the deepening socialist democracy, which involves ever broader strata of the working people in running society, and creates prerequisites for the assertion of their initiative, abilities and interests.

Our self-confidence is rooted in the firm unity between the Czechs and the Slovaks and members of the ethnic minorities, which is based on the cohesion of the workers class and all working people, on the united Czechoslovak economy and Slovakia's growing contribution to its new upswing.

We draw our confidence and optimism from our membership in the strengthening socialist community led by the Soviet Union, from the advancing socialist economic integration and internationalist cooperation in the struggle for preserving and consolidating peace.

And, finally, our confidence and optimism have their origin in the fact that the creators and users of the national wealth are all our people, the working people in cities and the countryside, who are led by a new ruling class -- the workers class headed by its vanguard, the CPCZ.

May the revolutionary spirit of our trade unions grow in strength and develop in productive work in building an advanced socialist society!

Long live the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, a loyal comrade and reliable assistant of the well-tried and proven leader of our people -- the CPCZ!

May the friendship, unity and fruitful cooperation between the working people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union grow in strength and consolidate!

U.S. INITIATIVE AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS REPORTED

DW111457 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Increasing numbers of U.S. citizens, organizations and politicians are demanding that effective steps be taken to stop the nuclear arms race. Sylvia Wulf reports about an initiative of more than 100 congressmen:

Some 17 senators and 122 members of the House of Representatives have introduced a draft resolution in the U.S. Congress urging the two biggest nuclear powers, the United States and Soviet Union, to make agreements on stopping tests, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and carrier systems. After this initial step, far-reaching reductions of nuclear weapons should be agreed on.

This document is supported by several prominent U.S. politicians such as Senator Edward Kennedy, who emphatically demanded at a press conference yesterday that effective steps be taken with regard to arms control and an end of the nuclear arms race. The initiators of the draft resolution pointed out that the United States is planning the greatest increase in nuclear weapons in 20 years.

It is well known that this large-scale armament policy of the Reagan administration is consuming enormous amounts of the state budget so that social programs have been curtailed to a degree that they can no longer be called social. It is also known that the financial means which would be released through an arms freeze would increase considerably the social position of millions of workers. This was also pointed out by Senator Kennedy to the press. Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale stated: We stand fully on the side of those who are fighting to freeze nuclear arms arsenals.

The number of opponents to weapons is also increasing in the United States. In the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin and Oregon petitions have been addressed to the state legislatures. Almost half a million U.S. citizens demanded in a petition that a stop to armament be a subject of the fall elections.

These and many other actions which are supported by people of various political affiliations have greatly increased in the past despite the enormous propaganda efforts of the government, despite dubious CIA documents on increasing numbers of windows of vulnerability and despite the boom regarding anticommunism and anti-Sovietism -- things which impress many Americans as before.

It was to be expected that the draft resolution of 139 coalition members would be immediately attacked by the government. Secretary of State Haig even went as far as to say that a weapons freeze would be not only poor defense policy but also poor disarmament policy which could have a devastating effect on the United States. Mr Haig will have to accept the fact that more and more of his compatriots will ask him how he wants to disarm without a weapons freeze. The New York TIMES states a few days ago that the U.S. peace movement contained the germ of a political storm.

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS NEUBRANDENBURG BEZIRK

LD111344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Neubrandenburg, 11 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation of the PZPR Koszalin Voivodship Committee is currently visiting Neubrandenburg Bezirk. The delegation, which includes the first secretary, Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, and the voivoda, Colonel Mazsurkiewicz, will discuss the further development of cooperation with the SED Bezirk Executive during their 3-hour stay. The guests will also visit Neubrandenburg enterprises.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING CSSR ENVOY HAMOUZ

LD111824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Thursday CSSR Ambassador to the GDR Frantisek Hamouz for his farewell visit.

During the discussion, which was held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, Erich Honecker praised the close fraternal alliance between the SED and CPCZ which forms the firm foundation for the continued dynamic development of relations between the two states and peoples. He thanked the ambassador for his many years of active work and his great efforts for consolidating and developing relations between the GDR and CSSR in accordance with the far-reaching goals of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of October 1977.

In recognition of his contribution toward strengthening cooperation between the two socialist neighbor countries Erich Honecker awarded Frantisek Hamouz the "Star of International Friendship" order in gold. He asked the ambassador to convey warmest greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA -- Delhi, 11 Mar (ADN) -- A program of cultural exchange between the GDR and India for the period 1982-1984 was signed in Delhi today by the GDR Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and Shila Kaul, minister of state for culture and education. The two sides praised the document as an important contribution towards consolidating the many years of friendly cooperation between the two states. A high point in the cultural (?relations) will be the second GDR cultural days in India in 1984 which will be followed by the Indian cultural days in the GDR in 1985. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 11 Mar 82 LD]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE -- On Thursday a discussion between the chairmen of the agricultural subcommittees of the joint GDR-Mozambique economic commission on the participation of the GDR in setting up state farms in the People's Republic of Mozambique was concluded. At the meeting, the present situation was evaluated and measures were determined which will be implemented by the two sides this year. During the visit the GDR delegation head, Erwin Neu, deputy minister for agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, had talks with the Mozambique minister of agriculture and the chairman of the Mozambique side of the joint economic committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

LEIPZIG LAND RECLAMATION -- In Leipzig Bezirk more than 7000 hectares of land will be cultivated and put to agriculture use for the first time spring of this year. The areas had previously been used as storage areas for construction materials or were not cultivated because of their unfavorable location. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 28 Feb 82 DW]

KADAR ADDRESS TO BUDAPEST MSZMP COMMITTEE

AU101643 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Report on address by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the occasion of a 4 March visit to the Budapest MSZMP Committee: "Speech by Janos Kadar"]

[Text] Janos Kadar described the visit as an important one in view of its extensive program, an edifying one, and stressed: The Central Committee regards the experiences of the party organizations of the capital as indispensable for its work, and pays particular attention to Budapest, because one-fifth of our population and one-fourth of our party members live and work here.

"What has been seen and heard must convince us again and again: We must continue the policy we have been pursuing, for this policy has brought about our serious historical results," continued the first secretary of the Central Committee. "Our system is firm, even our adversaries are obliged to admit this. Admittedly, our rate of development is lower than in previous years, but we can look securely to the future. And few countries in the world can say this about themselves. We have openly acknowledged: Retaining the standard that has been attained is our program. That is a decent, honest and attractive program.

"We do not live in the world independently; we do not live in isolation from world events. Therefore, we must engage more intensively and better in politics, not scrimping with good words and not sparing arguments. Our main arguments are -- facts! For instance, our economy has proven its stamina in recent years, although we must export 20 percent more today to obtain the same as in 1974. We live, work and retain -- and I am certain, will further develop -- the achievements we have attained. I am certain of that, because capitalism no longer possesses the potential -- either here, or in other countries of the socialist world -- to destroy those achievements. Certain leading circles of the United States are aggravating the international situation, fomenting an arms race and striving for some superiority of strength. The reasons for this have often been discussed. However, it will do no harm to repeat: If it draws up a balance sheet, the leading force of the capitalist world will find it, to be sure, negative for itself. And, in the course of history, capitalism, when it found itself in a crisis, has always sought a way out, a solution, in war. However, the world has changed a great deal; war is no longer fatalistically inevitable today. Of course, monopoly capitalism wants to attain several objectives by aggravating the situation: It can act more brutally against the peoples' endeavors toward freedom and pocket a greater profit through armament. However, its options are, by now, limited. We well know the laws of social development: people want to be free and peoples want to become nations. No one can stand in their way," said Janos Kadar in conclusion, wishing the people of Budapest continued firmness in fulfilling their commitments and further successes on behalf of the Central Committee.

MARJAI SIGNS AGREEMENTS IN MEXICO, DEPARTS

LD101930 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai concluded his official visit to Mexico on Tuesday afternoon. Three important documents were signed ceremoniously at the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

The Hungarian vice-premier and Jorge de la Vega Domínguez, Mexican secretary for commerce, signed a declaration about the development of economic cooperation between their countries.

The document emphasizes that in their meeting Jozsef Marjai and Mexican President Lopez Portillo repeatedly affirmed their firm political intention to develop economic relations. Concrete measures will be taken to advance cooperation in trade, agricultural, agro-industrial, energetics, industrial, technological, financial, educational and medical spheres.

The declaration goes on to stress that in the spirit of friendship between the two countries, the sides wish to expand collaboration over short as well as long term on the basis of mutual advantages. The partners appreciated the Hungarian-Mexican trade agreement and the relevant protocol as well as their agricultural workplan as the solid elements of cooperation.

The document stipulates the establishment of joint enterprises and projects. It also calls for the exploration of new collaboration forms in addition to goods exchange. These forms include cooperation with the [word indistinct] of third countries too.

Also signed was a three-year protocol connected with the Hungarian-Mexican trade agreement. Besides, the sides initialled a two-year workplan for cooperation in agriculture and [word indistinct].

Following this, Secretary for Commerce Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and officiating Secretary for Foreign Affairs Alfonso de Posenzweig-Diaz hosted a luncheon in Jozsef Marjai's honour. Present at the event were leading officials of several Mexican ministries and representatives of political and economic life.

The Hungarian [word indistinct] prime minister gave a press conference at the end of his official visit.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Wednesday.

REPORT ON PUJA'S TALKS WITH DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111824 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Mar (MTI) -- As we reported earlier, Ho Tam, alternate member of the Korean Labour Party Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, foreign minister, paid an official [word indistinct] visit to Hungary from March 8 to 11 at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

As the MTI correspondent has been informed, the foreign ministers briefed each other on the course of building work in their countries and exchanged views on topical issues of bilateral relations and the international situation.

They noted with satisfaction that the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation of the two countries and peoples continued to rest on the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

They agreed that additional possibilities for boosting bilateral links were at hand mainly in the fields of economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation.

They condemned the machinations of extremist imperialist circles aimed at heightening tensions and hindering the negotiated settlement of disputed questions.

The Hungarian side declared continued support to the Korean Labour Party and the government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in their struggle for a peaceful and democratic unification of the country and for the removal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

The sides stressed with one accord that the recent talks and discussions, held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, had been contributions to the further intensification of the two peoples' traditional friendship and internationalist cooperation, in keeping with the interests of the two socialist countries and the entire socialist community.

Ho Tam invited Frigyes Puja for an official friendship visit to his country. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

GYORGY LAZAR TALKS WITH DEPUTY PREMIER OF LAOS

LD120000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the deputy premier of Laos, who has conducted economic negotiations in our country. Sali Vongkhamsao came to Hungary as co-chairman of the Hungarian-Laotian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The protocol signed as a result of the discussions states that Hungary will provide assistance for the development of the Laotian economy in the coming years. Among other things, a children's hospital will be equipped with Hungarian equipment and Hungarian partners will also participate in the building of a poultry farm, as well as in the renovation of a bridge.

OVARI ADDRESSES COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION MEETING

LD111224 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Mar (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) held a session on Wednesday under the chairmanship of KISZ CC First Secretary Gyorgy Fejti. The meeting was addressed by Miklos Ovari, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Also present was Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay.

The CC discussed a report dealing with the work being done among teenager students and adopted a resolution stipulating further tasks in this sphere.

The KISZ Central Committee heard and approved a report presented by CC Secretary Jeno Kovacs about timely issues of the international youth movement. It established that despite the differences in the judgment of the international situation, the majority of the European organizations rejects the policy of confrontation, cold war and calls for rational dialogue and cooperation based on mutual advantages. This is indicated by the successful work of the European youth's frame organization for cooperation and the general willingness to observe the agreements concluded. The questions of peace and disarmament continue to be in the center of the European youth movement's activity and KISZ is contributing to the joint efforts best as it can. The Central Committee called attention to that reactionary forces are becoming active in the international youth movement too. Under the pretext of Poland, these forces are trying to divert the dialogue about the major issues of our times to a deadend and to undo the achievements of cooperation so far.

The KISZ Central Committee reaffirmed that amidst the present situation the organization will do everything to support the Polish youth organizations [word indistinct] for defending socialism and construction. It will provide expanded opportunity to Polish youth organizations to acquire political and professional experience here. At the request of the Polish partners, KISZ will continuously receive big groups of Polish youth and children both for studies and rest.

MTI DESCRIBES FOOD INDUSTRY REORGANIZATION

LD111230 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Mar (MTI) -- The reorganization of the Hungarian industry has involved also the winding up of several trusts and large enterprises, whose member companies have become independent units. This move affects especially closely the food industry which used to have the biggest number of trusts. As from January this year the poultry, canning, beer, sugar, sweets, wine and tobacco companies do not belong to trusts but operate as independent enterprises subordinated directly to the competent ministries. The meat, milk, alcohol and milling companies are still in trusts, and the refrigeration and the vegetable oil industries have remained national enterprises too. The bakeries have always belonged to the local councils. This practice has been preserved.

Considering the results, the formation of trusts and national enterprises was an undoubtedly sound move some twenty years ago. This form of organization has helped to a great extent to reduce, even eliminate the disproportions between agricultural production and food procession. It has made raw material management more organized and it was in that period that Hungarian food industry became an actual industry, a big industry even. Production doubled and the choice of products also expanded considerably during those years.

There is no doubt, however, that the centralized organizations failed to show up the individual results of the companies and persuade them to make maximum efforts. The new requirements have urged a much more flexible, reasonable enterprisa attitude, not shunning risks and own initiatives either. The new move -- decentralization -- is expected to create the conditions of quick and flexible adaptation to the requirements of efficient production and the ever changing demand of the economy, the market. Reorganization began last year yet and the initial results show that the companies have duly taken advantage of the greater independence and improved the efficiency of their work.

It is reckoned that the cooperation of the independent food industrial enterprises and large agricultural plants will improve further. In view of the direct involvement of the latter, the market effects will reach the sphere of production faster. It is also expected that the winding up of the centralized organizations will unleash a healthy competition among the independent enterprises for the favours of the agricultural producer and buyer. All in all, cutting the unnecessary 'detours' short, determining clearly the scopes of decision-making and responsibility promise further advantages amid the new conditions of economic activity.

BRIEFS

AID COLLECTION FOR POLAND -- At Polish request, the International Red Cross appealed late last year for voluntary assistance to Poland. Hungary was one of the 128 countries which responded. As early as January, about 3 million forints worth of emergency food supplies and clothing were sent to Poland where they were distributed among flood victims. The next shipment, scheduled for March, is also expected to be worth around 3 million forints, according to the Hungarian Red Cross. Collections by the Catholic Church have amounted to more than 3 million forints so far, and the food, clothing and pharmaceutical items to be purchased from these will be sent for distribution directly to Archbishop Glomp in March. The contributions of the National Representation of Hungarian Israelites and those of the Hungarian Council of Free Churches will be transmitted through the Red Cross. [Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 20 Feb 82 p 30 WA]

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS JOINT WRON-OKON MEETING 11 MAR

LD112348 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2144 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Capt Karol Nowakowski report]

[Text] Today in Warsaw there was a session of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] chaired by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Several dozen organizers and activists of the civic committees of national salvation [OKON] participated in the session. These included members of the party and other political parties, persons who are nonaffiliated, Catholic activists, workers and farmers, representatives of science and culture, members of youth organizations and veterans of struggle and work.

During the meeting the WRON members acquainted the participants with the current socio-political situation and with the directions of activities aimed at further stabilization of life in the country.

The OKON's sociopolitical initiatives were very highly assessed. The committees consisted of genuine social activists: people who enjoy much respect in their environments. It was also stressed that the OKONs have an important role to play in the creation of the front of national accord as a condition necessary for leading the country out of the crisis and for the further socialist development of Poland.

The discussion was marked by much concern over the fate of the country, and the participants presented their experiences and the activities of the OKONs which are spontaneously coming into being as the expression of the public's support for the WRON's program and resolutions.

The initial results in resolving the most important problems at home and at work, examples of the stabilization of social and economic life and also the improvement of supplies to the public were discussed at the meeting. It was also stressed that it is necessary to continue further national integration on issues which are of the greatest significance for Poland today. Against this background reference was made to the problems of intensifying social activity for the sake of normalization, and subsequently the problems of developing the country's sociopolitical and economic life were discussed.

Much attention was devoted to the issues of the OKON's ideological and instructive influence on young people and also to issues concerning the enhancement of the content and form of the initiatives designed to resolve local problems with the help of social forces.

Closing the meeting, WRON Chairman Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski rose to speak.

The full text of his report will be published in tomorrow's press.

KiszczaK, Baryla Reports

LD120008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A Military Council of National Salvation session chaired by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski has been held in Warsaw. Organizers and activists civic committees of national salvation [OKON] took part in the meeting. Including members of the party and other political parties, nonaffiliated persons, Catholic activists, workers and farmers, representatives of science and culture, members of youth organizations and veterans.

During the meeting Lt Gen Czeslaw KiszczaK, WRON member and internal affairs minister familiarized the participants of the meeting with the current sociopolitical situation and with the direction of activities aimed at further stabilizing life in the country. He also presented the undertakings which will continue so as to ease martial law restrictions and rigors.

Subsequently, Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, WRON member and Minister of National Defense [as heard] and head of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army presented the most important socio-political and economic OKON initiatives in which the nationwide patriotic concern about today's situation, the future of the country and a speedy solution to the crisis are outlined.

All rationally thinking Poles are striving to achieve this purpose, for the majority of the public desires Poland to be governable, strong and just, great in its achievements, rich in its culture and in the forms of the social life and strong in Europe.

The following participated in the discussion: (Edward Adamczyk), (Wladyslaw Bendyk), Assistant Prof Dr (Stanislaw Cieslinski), (Janusz Carapaniak), (Antoni Grabski), Prof (Stanislaw Iwankiewicz), (Andrzej Jasielski), (Czeslaw Kopec), (Witold Marcewicz), Dr (Maria Nowakowska), (Mieczyslaw Piela), (Krystyna Przybylak), (Slawomir Rejment), (Jerzy Rubicki), (Jerzy Sadlowski), Prof Dr (Stefan Szoszka), (Tadeusz Szlawski), (Mieczyslaw Swiderek), (Marek Ulatowski) and (Barbara Zdrojewski).

The discussion was characterised by great concern about the fate of the country. The participants presented their experiences of OKON activities. OKON's are forming spontaneously as an expression of support of the public for the program and resolutions of the Military Council of National Salvation.

The first results in solving the most difficult problems at homes and at work, examples of the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation and also improvement in supplies to the public were discussed at the meeting. The need for a further national integration concerning matters which are most important for Poland were stressed.

Against this background problems of the activization of social activities aimed at normalizing and subsequently developing the sociopolitical and economic life of the country were touched upon.

Much attention was devoted to the issues of the ideological and instructive influence of the OKONs on the young people, and of enriching the content and the form of the initiatives serving to solve local problems through social forces.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, rose to speak.

The statement by General Jaruzelski will be broadcast in tomorrow's morning bulletins.

Further Report

LD120136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A session of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] has taken place in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Several dozen organizers and activists of civic committees of national salvation [OKON] took part in the meeting.

During the meeting Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, WRON member and internal affairs minister, familiarized the participants of the meeting with the current sociopolitical situation and with the direction of activities aimed at further stabilizing life in the country. He also presented the undertakings which will continue so as to ease martial law restrictions and hardships.

Subsequently, Gen Jozef Baryla, WRON member, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Main Political Department of the Polish Army, presented the most important socio-political and economic initiatives of the OKONs in which the nationwide patriotic concern about today, the future of the country and about emerging more rapidly from the crisis is being handled.

Twenty-one speakers addressed the meeting. They reported on their experiences in the activities of the OKON. At the same time they stressed the necessity for further national integration around matters which are the most important for Poland. Against this background they also discussed issues pertaining to the activation of social activity for the normalization and subsequently, for the development of socio-political and economic life in Poland.

At the end of the meeting Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, WRON chairman, addressed the meeting. The general stated that a meeting with representatives of the committees for national salvation [KON -- komitet ocalenia narodowego] would be useful. More than 6,000 of these committees have already been formed. They are developing quickly, and are a new dynamic social movement and are a patriotic response to the appeal of "homeland in need."

At the same time General Jaruzelski expressed the desire that what the meeting had achieved should contribute toward further progress along the road leading to new forms of national accord. This accord is vitally necessary for Poland and is a necessity, he stated. The overcoming of the crisis depends to a large extent on whether as a society we find a common language in matters which are fundamental to the state and nation.

National accord must be a deep process which creates social reality. It must grow out of daily practice, from cooperation, and from the joint resolution of specific problems posed by life. The WRON chairman stressed that national accord will be open to everyone who sincerely wants to contribute to the common cause and to the development of a socialist Poland.

There is only one national raison d'etat said General Jaruzelski. He who bases himself on the Polish Constitution and recognizes the alliances of our state and supports the leading role of the party in society is with us, can be with us. The civic right to participate in the construction of accord cannot be whittled down either by a difference in world outlooks or by differences of opinion in specific matters or by mistakes committed in the past. The point is that the broadest possible common platform should be defined on which the overwhelming majority of the public could meet and find agreement. Only the enemies of socialism and these disturbing law and order and the advocates of confrontation must remain outside this platform. There is such a platform, said the general. This platform is made up of the superior interests of the socialist state and the well-being of our nation.

General Jaruzelski devoted a considerable part of his speech to civic committees of national salvation which are spontaneously being formed. He stated that the national salvation movement was taking shape in the form of an original kind of synthesis of civic aspirations and attitudes. It is becoming a tribune of accord in matters of fundamental importance for the nation. It expresses the most valuable reserve which our country has at its disposal -- the reserve of social welfare attitudes [rezerwa postaw spolecznikowskich]. Without these even the most apt decision and the most successful reform will not produce the required results.

On behalf of the host of the meeting -- the WRON -- General Jaruzelski expressed heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to all activist civic committees of national salvation for supporting the activities of the WRON and for all the activities to date. He also conveyed -- on behalf of the leadership of the party, government and armed forces -- sincere wishes for success in such noble and necessary work.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS REFORM COMMISSION SESSION

Jaruzelski Address

LD112344 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 March (PAP) -- A meeting of the Economic Reform Commission was held in Warsaw on 11 March.

It studied information about the introduction of new principles for the activities of enterprises and the functioning of the machinery of economic reform. The discussions were opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In his introductory remarks the premier stressed the importance of today's session which closes the current stage of conceptual and legislative work and which opens the stage of introducing the economic reform. The introduction of martial law did not slow down work on the reform. Quite the contrary. Without the introduction of social order it would be impossible to tidy up the economy. The important legal acts that have been issued in this period have formed the foundation which paves the way for the introduction of the reform. We are introducing the economic reform in exceptionally unfavorable conditions. These conditions have been violently exacerbated as a result of the economic sanctions by the United States and by some other capitalist countries.

In view of the drastic shortage of many raw materials and coproduction elements and in view of the acute deficit of hard currency, real threats to production have arisen in certain spheres. These matters must be resolved primarily by changes in the structure of product ranges and by substituting imported raw materials with Polish raw materials. Much will depend in this respect on enterprises themselves, and in particular on the initiative shown by the scientific-technical supply base and by all engineers and technical workers, and on encouraging and exploiting inventive and rationalizing activity. It is of great importance to coordinate more closely the cooperation with the socialist countries. New possibilities and opportunities are being opened up. In particular in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

However, W. Jaruzelski noted, it will not be possible to avoid cases of temporary restrictions and even of halting production at certain enterprises. But this will be in extreme cases only. The government has prepared instructions which will enable the best possible solutions for the working people to be adopted in such cases. There is not and cannot be any retreat from the line of reform, which is an inalienable part of the program of socialist renewal and an important factor in surmounting the socioeconomic crisis, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers noted that we must face up to the restrictions and factors which are making it impossible at the moment to introduce certain specific reforms. This is connected, primarily, with the need to regulate the basic types of raw and other materials and foreign exchange.

W. Jaruzelski touched on the question of prices set by enterprises. He spoke against transferring the consequences of bad management and poor work organization onto consumers. The economic reform raises the question of a new role for the state in the national economy. The echo of demagogic calls to deprive the state of its influence on the activities of enterprises has not yet died away. Life has very quickly shown that the people reject these ideas. Citizens and individual social groups are demanding that the socialist state defend [word indistinct] and protect them from the negative consequences of market forces.

In the final part of his speech W. Jaruzelski pointed out the need for public control over the implementation of the economic reform. He expressed the conviction that the introduction of the reform principles at enterprises would be one of the most important tasks of the self-management bodies within workforces, which will be set up at an appropriate time.

Wozniak, Others Present

LD112040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Economic Reform Commission has met for the first time since the imposition of martial law. The session was chaired by Army Gen and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Madej and Jerzy Ozdowski were present.

The commission consists of prominent representatives of the economic and legal sciences, experts and working people.

Discussing the 2-month period of introducing the new principles governing the functioning of the economy, Prof Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform matters, stressed the urgent need to eliminate phenomena which slow down the functioning of new economic mechanisms. Delays have occurred in the necessary executive regulations reaching enterprises. By the end of this March a full list of legal acts which have been rescinded or which are still binding will have been drawn up and published. The inadequate system of incentives for enterprise work forces is giving rise to many reservations. In April the principles governing the reform of the wages system will be presented.

PAPER CARRIES CONFIRMATION OF POLITBURO DECISIONS

LD112212 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee confirmed the will of the party to continue democratic reforms in sociopolitical and economic life. The aim of these reforms is to permanently overcome the consequences of the crisis and to ensure that working people, and in particular workers' organizations, have a genuine influence on the functioning of the organs of authority and of the state and economic authorities. By proceeding along the road of reforms we shall create mechanisms which will make a return both to the period of distortions before August 1980 and also a repeat of the situation before 13 December 1981 impossible. The party must revive its strength in activities and in the struggle for the socialist nature of reforms and against the enemies of socialism.

The above is the introduction to the document which confirms the conclusions adopted by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo during its session on 6 March. Today's TRYBUNA LUDU prints the text of the document.

USSR ECONOMIC TALKS YIELD 'CONCRETE RESULTS'

LD112054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The Polish-Soviet economic talks conducted at the end of February and beginning of March in Warsaw have already yielded concrete results. The Polish side has submitted a number of problems the resolving of which, with Soviet assistance, will substantially reduce our economic difficulties.

To the fore came the issue of raw materials. In addition to the ordinary deliveries envisaged by the protocol, the Soviet Union will supply Poland before the end of June, by virtue of a 18 February decision of the [CPSU] Central Committee Politburo, with raw materials which until now have been imported and paid for in foreign currency. These deliveries include among other things some 5,000 tons of long-fiber cotton, 6,000 tons of synthetic rubber, 4,000 tons of wool and 7,000 tons of chemical fiber.

The value of these deliveries is being estimated at approximately R60 million. The Soviet Union has offered additional supplies of raw materials for the light industry, such as (poly)vinyl fiber and waste from [word indistinct] yarn. It may be recalled that Poland has offered to the socialist countries the exploitation of our industry's production potential. So far the Soviet Union has confirmed its interest in the co-production of color television tubes, rolled copper goods as well as the utilization of the potential in the iron metallurgy.

Among others Soviet experts will examine the possibility of the participation of the Soviet Union in the realization of the temporarily halted investments in the rail treatment department and coking plant at the Katowice iron and steel plant, the pipe department [words indistinct] at the Jednosc iron and steel plant and the bend profiles [as heard] department at the Pokoj iron and steel plant.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RESOLUTION CRITICIZED

Delegate Rejects Resolution

LD111306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz, the 38th Session of the Human Rights Commission taking place in Geneva has passed a resolution on the status of human rights and basic freedoms in Poland.

This resolution, in the words of Prof Adam Lopatka, Poland's delegate, has been imposed on the commission as yet one more sanction by the United States and some of its NATO allies against Poland.

The Commission does not have the authority to pass this resolution, since it may take legal action only when human rights are being permanently, comprehensively and blatantly violated. In Poland, by contrast, we are dealing only with a limitation of some human rights or their temporary suspension in accordance with the Constitution and international laws. Therefore, the Polish delegate stated, this resolution is illegal, invalid, politically detrimental and morally hypocritical. It will poison international cooperation. It is also intended to complicate the already difficult sociopolitical situation in Poland.

TV Criticizes U.S. Role

LD112244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva -- The 38th Session of the Human Rights Commission being held here has passed, with 19 votes for, 13 against, 10 abstentions and one state not taking part in the vote, a resolution about the situation as regards human rights and basic freedoms in Poland. The resolution was put forward on the initiative of the United States. The formal authors of the resolution are Denmark, the FRG, Italy and Holland. The resolution expresses concern over, as is put by its authors, the frequent violation of human rights in Poland. The resolution also demands that the UN secretary general prepare an in-depth study about the situation regarding human rights in Poland and present it at the 39th session of the commission in 1983.

This resolution, as the Polish delegate Prof Adam Lopatko stated, was foisted onto the commission as yet another sanction by the United States and certain NATO allies against Poland. It is not the aim of the resolution to improve the situation regarding human rights in Poland but (?) is an inadmissible phenomenon of interference in the internal affairs of Poland under the pretext of concern for human rights. The commission was not empowered to adopt this resolution because it can legally act only when in a given country human rights are constantly violated in a widespread and flagrant manner. In Poland, however, all we have is a restriction -- which is in accordance with the Constitution and international law -- in the use of certain human rights and a temporary suspension of some of these rights, said Professor Lopatka.

On this subject some thoughts come to mind. The resolution was adopted after great resistance by a small majority of six votes. The voting was preceded by a stormy discussion. Neutral and nonaligned countries resolutely disassociated themselves from this action. The small majority of votes supporting the American initiative is connected with the very strong pressure which the United States exerted on the member states of the commission. Quite simply the United States threatened that it would completely withhold assistance to the countries of the Third World should they not comply with the wishes of Washington on the matter of Poland.

One of the accents of the discussion in Geneva was the sharp criticism of the cynicism, treachery and moral hypocrisy of the U.S. administration. The American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said recently: The new U.S. administration has clearly stated that it will avoid disputes on the matter of the violation of human rights in countries which are considered to be friendly towards the United States.

Thus, the United States has resumed trade with the universally condemned, racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and is increasing military aid for the regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Resolution

LD121028 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP) -- The resolution concerning Poland passed at the 38th Session of the Human Rights Commission arouses resolute protest, writes K. Szelestowska in TRYBUNA LUDU. Under strong pressure from the United States, which from the first meeting instigated its allies to put the "Polish Question" on the agenda, an attempt was made to use the UN commission for aims contradicting the nature of its activities. The point is that the commission had no grounds for adopting this resolution, since the commission's task is to oppose indubitable mass breaches of human rights.

It is hard to say that such things have happened in Poland, the author of the commentary stresses. Again, this time in Geneva, two quite different evaluation criteria were applied, having nothing in common with an objective and elementary sense of justice. At this same 38th session, questions of indubitable, crude mass breaches of human rights were raised. This refers to the crimes in Guatemala, the persecution of the Negro population in South Africa, the liquidation of the opposition in Chile, discrimination against the Arab population in the territories occupied by Israel, the exploitation and forced labor of millions of children and discrimination against Negroes in the United States. The authorities in the United States and some of its NATO allies do not want to know about these instances of mass breaches of human rights. They try not to see them or they try to minimize them, since these rights are often breached by governments enjoying the favor and support of the United States.

Other criteria were applied to Poland. Passions were inflamed not for the sake of defending the rights of Poles, but for the sake of the political interests of the United States, which is trying to worsen the climate of international relations.

Certain civil rights and liberties were temporarily curtailed in Poland with the introduction of martial law. The interests of the state demanded this. As life in the country becomes more normal, the martial law regime is being ameliorated. The Polish People's Republic minister of justice has said that the martial law rules will be further relaxed.

None of this was taken into account by the authors of the resolution adopted at Geneva. Many countries that are capable of thinking objectively disagree with it.

Poland will come out of its crisis. The martial law will be lifted along with the limitations on civil liberties ensuing from it. We shall remember, however, the hypocrisy of certain participants in the 38th Session of the Human Rights Commission.

BALLOON INCIDENT DRAWS CONTINUED PROTEST

Denmark Receives Protest Note

LD120944 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP) -- Poland's Foreign Ministry has handed the Danish ambassador in Warsaw a sharp protest against the launching of balloons with propaganda materials into the Polish air space from the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm, the Polish news agency PAP learned today.

The Polish Foreign Ministry pointed to the fact that the balloon action had been carried out without obstacles, despite earlier interventions of the Polish authorities and assurances given by competent Danish authorities that they would not issue appropriate permits for the operation.

The release of the balloons is an act of glaring violation of the international convention on civil aviation -- and both Poland and Denmark are signatories to this document.

The Polish Foreign Ministry also pointed to the fact that the airborne leaflets contained [word indistinct] calling for actions incompatible with the law binding in a sovereign state.

Airlines Personnel Protest

LD111354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The flight and deck personnel of the Polish airlines LOT have sent a protest in connection with the appearance in Polish airspace of balloons with containers carrying propaganda materials.

Flights by this type of balloon, which weigh from several to several dozen kilograms, the authors of the protest stress, create a serious threat to our passengers and the passengers of other airlines operating in the zone of Polish airspace, to people who live in the areas of a possible collision between planes and the balloons and to the pilots and air crews themselves.

This kind of action, the protest states, could become the cause of human tragedy. The personnel of LOT express their regret that such flying equipment has found itself in the hands of persons who are so irresponsible, devoid of imagination and all scruples.

The LOT aircrews appeal to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic to undertake immediate measures to prevent the dangers arising from this.

Press Commentary

LD110918 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 11 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP) -- The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today described the balloons with propaganda material sent in from the Danish island Bornholm to Poland as "a large-scale operation of airlifting subversive blueprints calculated at stirring up a 'spirit of resistance' in the Polish society.

"It is a successive [as received] subversive act by certain forces in the West which, at any cost, are bent on preventing a stabilization of the situation in our tired country," the daily said.

Referring to the information contained in the balloon leaflets that the money which made the operation possible comes reportedly from the funds raised by the French society, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI states: "What is the offer from those messieurs whose living is being provided for by the French worker who must execute his duties in a way pleasing his employer? Well, for the Polish worker, those messieurs have a firm piece of advice that he should be working bad.

"There is a question," states the daily referring to Denmark, "how a state that so far has been maintaining very good relations with Poland, a state assuring us about its will to continue these relations also in the future, could permit the organizing of an action on its territory which amounts to a violation of good custom but also of international law."

Commenting on the same subject, today's TRYBUNA LUDU writes that "This is -- to put it mildly -- a violation of the generally accepted principles in international relations. It is a manifestation of external interference in our internal, sovereign affairs, it is a hostile act against Poland.

"Besides, 'the balloon operation' -- a potential threat to air traffic -- is a violation of the Chicago convention on international civil aviation.

"It is deplorable that opposition groups coming out with balloon leaflets against the legal authority in Poland have found support in France and Denmark, i.e. in the countries with which Poland has traditionally friendly relations.

"How can this go with the declarations by Paris and Copenhagen and their assurances that they are ardent guardians of the principles contained in the Helsinki CSCE Final Act and that they are for the earliest possible normalization and stabilization in Poland?

"Would they think too that this can be done with the help of foreign balloons and leaflets calling for the overthrow of the present Polish Government?"

REPORTED WIDESPREAD ABUSES IN MEAT INDUSTRY

LD112142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Piotr Krol commentary]

[Text] A few hours ago journalists were told at the office of the government's spokesman details of a case which, I believe, will deeply affect public opinion for many days. The facts are as follows:

In December and in January, following the instruction of the Central Commission for Combatting Profiteering, commissions set up by minister of finance carried out a check in dozens of enterprises of the meat industry. The aim was, among other things, to find out about the implementation of meat allocations to employees of that industry. Here are the results. Only in one of the enterprises where the check had been carried out have no irregularities or abuses been discovered. I name the enterprise out of respect. It is the meat plant at Oborniki Wielkopolskie. I repeat the name because it is probably worth doing it: The meat plant at Oborniki Wielkopolskie. And this is the only one. In the remaining enterprises the situation was bad or even very bad. As a result of random checks carried out in the shops attached to the plants in 26 enterprises it was established that, during the 2 months alone, they had illegally sold to their employees, and also other persons, a total of at least 700 tons of meat and meat products. This was, in the main, top quality meat: beef fillet, loin cuts as well as ham and high quality sausages and other meat products. The average excess in the permitted quantities of allocations of meat for sale to employees amounted to 14-40 kgs per month per employee. The figures regarding meat and smoked meat products alone amounted to 12-30 kgs. For instance, at the meat plant in Walbrzych, the shop attached to the plant sold monthly during the third quarter of 1981, to each employee entitled to the purchase of meat allowances, a total of over 30 kgs of meat, almost 4 kgs of fats and more than 7 kgs of offal. This amounted altogether to more than 42 kgs of meat, smoked meat products and fats per month. I have attempted, on the basis of the documents which have been made available to us, to establish the dimensions of this vast economic and moral affair -- the meat affair. The meat industry employs about 200,000 persons. If in more than one half of the enterprises which have been checked the excess of sale norms amounted to 14-40 kgs per month per one employee then -- without running the risk of committing a major error let us assume an average figure of 25kgs and multiply it by the number of the employees -- this amounts, ladies and gentlemen, to a monthly figure of about 5,000 tons of meat and meat products, and on the annual scale about 60,000 tons. Let us add that the check has shown that the managing directors of the regional enterprises of the meat industry arbitrarily extended the lists of those entitled to make purchases in the shops attached to the plant, and thus, it is possible that the 60,000 tons which I have calculated does not constitute the full extent of the underground meat market.

So much for details. We will on many occasions return to the documentation of the issue in our programs and commentaries, but today let us ask a few questions.

How did it happen that for years the control bodies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy have ignored these activities on such a scale?

How did it happen that in a situation of a tragic shortage of meat for all with the allocation of every half kilogram to those which the most onerous work -- that the managements and work forces of meat industry enterprises have allowed such drastic abuses?

How could it happen that at the most difficult time for the country not one person could be found who would out of simple human solidarity make an attempt to check the abuses? There are a large number of bitter and very bitter questions. We will try not to leave out any of them.

And finally a brief reflection. Allowances and all kinds of privileges are applicable in many different trades and in many jobs. Maybe it is the right time, following the psychological shock brought about by the meat affair, to tidy up one's own back yard.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INTERNEES' SITUATION

3,204 Internees Released

LD111908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission on Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice today discussed, among other things, the question of the internees. Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Maj Gen Stanislaw Zaczekowski said internment has been ended for 3,204 people. As of 10 March, 3,601 people remain in isolation centers. It has been ascertained that at present 21 former prominent members of the establishment are in two isolation centers.

The releases were made by virtue of court decisions or because of state of health.

A Few Rearrested

LD112328 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2144 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] According to figures up to and including 10 March 3,601 internees remained in isolation centers. The release of these people constitute a process, whose scope depends on the attitude of these persons and on an improvement in the situation in Poland. It has been necessary to arrest or intern again only a few people after they had been released from isolation centers.

In two centers 21 former people of prominence are to be found at present. Women are staying in Goldap and Darlowko. The number of interned farmers, however, is not in excess of 90 persons. The spring period will be favorable for lifting the decisions on their detention. This does not mean, however, that these decisions will apply to everyone.

These matters were discussed today at a session of the Sejm Commission on Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice.

RZESZOW MILITIA INVESTIGATES PRIEST'S MURDER

LD111636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] According to Citizens' Militia Headquarters reports, a corpse of a 71-year old priest, (Stanislaw Maciag), was found on 10 March, in the presbytery at 29, Swierczewski Street, in Siedzichow, Rzeszow Voivodship.

Officials of the Rzeszow Voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia who arrived there observed the extensive head injuries of the dead priest. The priest's apartment had been ransacked and the forensic evidence showed that the murder was motivated by robbery.

A specially appointed operational and investigation team is carrying out an investigation. Experts from the Citizens' Militia Headquarters are taking part in the investigation.

WROCLAW MILITIA ARREST FOUR FOR ILLEGAL PRINTING

LD111900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The security service of the citizens' Militia Headquarters in Wroclaw Voivodship has liquidated an illegal printing press which was active in printing leaflets under the heading: From Day to Day. The complete printing press was directly serviced by four people, who have been arrested. They are: State Bus Company [PKS] drivers Henryk M.; Andrezej B.; Marian K.; and Jozef H.; reader of the Agricultural Academy in Wroclaw.

It has been initially established that this printing press has been active since mid-January this year and was located at the PKS workers' hostel on Przemyska Street. It was later moved to a cellar belonging to Andrezej B. on Partyzantow Street in Wroclaw.

Jozef H. was the initiator of the activities of the printing press and was responsible for issuing the secret leaflets. At the same time, he acted as liaison between the producers of the stencils and the bus drivers. The drivers would subsequently duplicate the materials delivered to them.

The security service found, among other things, stencils of foreign origin of the (Dania) make, some of which had been used and some which had not.

The Public Prosecutor's Office of the Silesian Military District is carrying out a summary investigation of this case.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIESOlszowski at Siedlce Meeting

LD112326 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2144 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A plenary session of the Siedlce Voivodship Party Committee discussed the tasks of party organizations and party authorities at various levels, aimed at consolidating the activities of the PZPR. The session was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It was stated during the discussion that the party should not remain stuck in the trend of settling accounts with the past. It must break through the magic barrier of talking about errors and go over to action characteristic of its wisdom, consistency and courage. A speech was made at the session by Stefan Olszowski. Here is an exception:

[Begin recording] Today and in the future, the main front of the fight for extricating the country from the crisis, for the spreading of socialist awareness, simply the fight for socialism, runs across industrial enterprises, the agriculture, workers and farmers. This is why ousting hostile forces from those areas constitutes our main duty. It is also one of the fundamental objectives to gain ideological influence in those areas and to win the patriotism of workers for work and for socialism. Recovery of the party's role in the life of the working class and recovery of the role of workers in the party amounts to the briefest rendering of the essence of that great task. We shall not achieve this without switching our system of work over to new lines and without basing the action of the party squarely on the ideological energy of workers' organizations at large industrial enterprises, of peasant organizations and in agriculture. We must not be merely the party of activists, we must be a workers' party of the masses, a party of workers and peasants. The discussion on the ideological and program declaration will undoubtedly contribute many new assets to the life of our party. Shaped in the course of almost four decades of the existence of socialist conditions, the workers' class has achieved a high standard of qualifications and knowledge. It is divided by the differences of world outlook and the effects of the recent activities of anti-socialist centers; there have also been in evidence the effects of ordinary demoralization.

Yet the majority of the workers' class is open to a widely interpreted progress, to innovation in the field of socialist ideas concerning social problems as well as technological and scientific issues. Therefore, the party of the workers' class is also a carrier of these characteristic features. This accessibility to innovation, deriving from scientific analysis, from life and from the initiatives of Marxism-Leninism which has always sought new solutions, creates a situation in which our party should build its leading role on the awareness of its place in the process of the social development as the main bearer of progress in every field.

Eloquent of this is its programme, the program of the ninth congress, the program of reforms, starting with economic reform. The young people, students in particular and older school pupils, have been subjected to the greatest pressure of false and antisocialist ideas. It is easy to enrapture and inflame this group which has no experience of life and which is guided by emotions. The processes of political contest cynically introduced into the hearts and minds of the young people, have been to a certain degree directed against socialism.

The old mistakes resulted, among other things, from the fact that the young generation has been treated as an object [przedmiotowo]. Something was being done for them; promises were made; the planning was done for them. Meanwhile, the only path of genuine promotion in the community, the sole chance for the creation of new, other, better conditions for the existence of the young in general, is their mature work and also the entrusting of their own affairs into their own hands.

If we continue to think in the old categories, that the community should do something for the young and instead of doing it themselves, we will never be able to achieve a unity of purpose and action of all generations of the Polish community. The discussion on the consolidation of the party on its rebirth continues among party people, in particular the activists and also among the broad masses. This was aroused by the decision of the seventh Central Committee plenum and the programmatic speech of Comrade Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, our first secretary.

Party people, as proved by debates in their organizations, desire a clear, unequivocal ideological and political line, a high quality moral purity of their ranks and a determined adherence to principles. Such is the party wanted by the working class and the party people. And such a party is needed by the Polish nation in order to successfully guide its affairs.

Every departure from these requirements has been paid for dearly by the party and always became the cup of bitterness for its activists and members. They had to drink it though the bitterness was not their responsibility. On the contrary, as a rule departure from the line of principles took place despite the will, despite signals flowing from party organizations.

That is why the ideological, political rebirth of the party is all the more desired by its best men; it is their will.

Damage to the cause of party, as well as bitterness, have been brought about by two periods of time. The first one was the fifties when party policy was dominated by dogmatic concepts. Under the slogans of struggle against the alleged rightwing-nationalist deviation, at that time not only was national tradition and the specific traits of the Polish situation ignored, but also the workers' and peasant self-management was destroyed. The same is true of social self-management.

Pluralism in culture was being exterminated. Patriotism was being virtually identified with nationalism. It is significant that many leading spokesmen of that trend, in particular as regards science and culture, moved later to opportunist positions. Some of them in the past few years became open enemies of socialism, under the slogan of the defense of freedoms which earlier they were strangling with particular zeal.

The second period which inflicted damage and filled the party with bitterness was the seventies and in particular the last years of that decade. This period was not one series of errors. There can be no doubt that its first part brought about appreciable economic progress and improvement of the community's living standards. However, the emergence of difficulties caused the so-called close party and state leadership to move to the path of ever growing economic voluntarism as well as ideological opportunism, departure from principles. This, too, must have contributed to the crisis.

Thus, the rebirth of the party means its return to Marxism-Leninism. We are a party originating from great, revolutionary traditions of the Polish working class, successors of the first proletariat, the social democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, the Polish Socialist Party [PPS] left wing, the Communist Party of Poland and finally, the Polish Workers Party and the PPS, their unification current on the basis of Marxism. It was the Polish Workers Party that formulated and realized the line in which indomitable loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism was combined with creative application in the concrete conditions of their country, confronting them with reality. In this there was the great personal merit of Comrade Vladyslaw Gomulka.

In fact, even then, at the outset of socialist construction, a line had been formulated which linked the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with historical tradition and at the same time with the requirements and needs of new times. This line gave the correct answer as regards all principal questions, starting with the return to the so-called March Constitution and the so-called Little Constitution, through the preservation of the multiparty system and the principles of popular and parliamentary democracy, through the harmonious rebuilding of industry expressed in the 3-year plan, through an agricultural policy suiting the wishes of the countryside, through emphasis on the development of self-government and progressive traditions and the entire historical culture achievement and recognition of the contribution made by all fighters for the freedom of our nation irrespective of fronts and political trends.

It is worth emphasizing that the Polish Workers Party provided the right answer also on the essential issue of relations between the state and the church, taking a stand on the grounds of the lay character of the modern Polish state, freedom of religion and opposition to the attempts at political division between nonbelievers and believers. It was then called the Polish way of building socialism. Its essence lay precisely in the creative application of universal Marxist-Leninist principles of Polish conditions. We refer back to that legacy, aware that it is typical even today and that there exists new conditions which have arisen as a result of the whole development of socialist Poland till this day as well as of the requirements of our times. [end recording]

Messner, Romanik in Katowice

LD120022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2144 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The implementation of agricultural policy was the subject of a joint session of the executive of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee and of the Presidium of the Voivodship ZSL Committee. Taking part in the session were members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Prof Zbigniew Messner, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, and Jerzy Romanik.

Orzechowski at Science Meeting

LD112352 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 0830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of the Scientific Council of the Workers' Movement of the Higher School for Social Sciences affiliated to the party Central Committee was held today. Professor Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee participated in the meeting. Fundamental research work directions were presented. In the near future they will deal mainly with the cenetenary of the workers' movement in Poland.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL REBIRTH COMMITTEES REPORTED

LD111502 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP) -- "More and more workers are joining the civil national rebirth committees across Poland and the number of committees founded in works enterprises is growing. Workers participation in these committees is especially valuable because workers are best qualified to impart to that activity a direction most propitious for the country, ensure durability of the movement and cohesion of the tasks set," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in an article discussing the activity of the national redemption committees.

On the same subject ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said, inter alia:

"The conviction is increasingly gaining ground among the society that construction of bridges of cooperation linking people from various walks of life, affiliated in various organizations and espousing different world outlooks offers a tremendous chance of lifting the country from the present crisis and bringing about normalisation of the socio-political and economic life.

What we need today is first of all national accord, the idea conceived by the Polish United Workers Party which, not long ago rejected by extremist Solidarnosc leaders, is now being revived in works enterprises, in towns and villages, in the form of a civic movement whose achievements are already beginning to show," said the Polish Army paper.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MILK SUPPLY

AU111452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Mar 82 p 2

[PAP report: "The Supply and Processing of Milk"]

[Text] The Government Press Office informs us that the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee, at a further meeting, has appraised the implementation of the operational program on "the supply and processing of milk."

The production and delivery of dairy produce were somewhat better geared to the needs of the market during the first few weeks of this year. Thanks to a larger procurement of milk than in previous periods, it is easier than before to buy not only milk, but also maturing cheeses.

Taking into account general opinions that a price rise should be accompanied by an improvement in the quality of dairy produce and a more varied assortment of products, the economic committee recommended that the central union of dairy cooperatives undertake essential activity in this matter. This activity should lead to a further improvement in supplying the market, particularly in the supply of cottage cheese and cream with a higher fat content.

The economic committee drew attention to the need for dairy cooperatives to make better use of machinery and equipment, as well as to the need to speed up delivery of the means of transport, spare parts and materials essential for the continuous operation of dairies.

Next, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee examined the issue of supplying private motorists with gas.

The committee decided to extend the validity of the rules on the sale of gas in force up to now until April. It was stressed in this context that the balance sheet for fuel is very tight and that there is less fuel than there was last year. Because of warning signals about its misuse, the need for sharper control at filling stations on the sale of fuel was pointed out. If these activities prove ineffective, it may be necessary to apply more rigorous regulations. The economic committee asks all motorists to strictly observe the rules on the sale of gas in force at present, in the interests of everyone.

MINISTRY EXPLAINS LABOR CODE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

LD112000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Report by Lechoslaw Janowicz]

[Text] Reporters were briefed today at the government press office on the functioning of the labor code in conditions of martial law. Taking part in the press conference were a senior official from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, a judge from the Supreme Court in the (?sphere) of labor and social insurance, and a representative of the Ministry of Justice.

It was stated that at present there is a great movement of personnel in Poland. This is caused by martial law, by the economic reform and also by the independence of enterprises. So-called administrative superfluities, amalgamations, nonprofitable factories and superfluous institutions are being liquidated. At the same time, there exists the obligation of work for men of certain ages. It is important to stipulate the amount of working time and to define workers' rights and social issues in conditions of the suspended activities of trade unions. Dr Jerzy Pachol, director general at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, gave an extensive explanation of this subject. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] It emerges from the decree on martial law that there is a possibility of carrying out a number of changes as far as the terms of employment are concerned, both in the sphere of working hours, holidays and other regulations which define the duties and rights of employees.

I would like to start by saying that the regulations of the decree on martial law which envisage a possibility of modifications of the terms of employment have not been put into effect -- with one exception, that is to say, with the duty to work. Apart from that, the government has assessed the situation as not requiring -- under the conditions of martial law -- the carrying out of further changes in the terms of employment. There are no political, social or economic premises to justify further changes in terms of employment, despite the fact that there exists a legal possibility to this effect unless it has taken place through the introduction of the duty to work. [sentence as heard] And so, in other words, the normal terms of employment are not undergoing any changes or modifications; the duration of work, leave granted for the purpose of bringing up children, maternity leave, exemption from work, unpaid leave, etc. Thus, to put it briefly, the questions or doubts that are circulating with regard to the legal position on this subject should be met with the explanation that no such changes have taken place. However, the Council of Ministers has made use of its right under Article 29, Paragraph One, of the decree on martial law, and has issued, as you know, an order which has introduced the obligation to work for men -- an obligation to work limited to a definite age group -- from 18 to 45 years. As far as the scope of the order is concerned, a number of categories of persons have been excluded from it. The obligation to work is linked with another onus resting on those covered by this obligation: namely, increased liability to be directed to specific jobs. In other words, these people can be moved, within the area of a territorial unit, to other work places, or they can be moved to other posts within the same place of employment. But, at the same time, the principle should be observed that the jobs to which the persons in question are moved should correspond to their qualifications. And this is the most important question that the decree on the state of martial law has introduced. [end recording]

Subsequently, journalists asked questions on various issues connected with the functioning of the labor law in the conditions of martial law, among other things, the issue of the increased duration of work. It was explained that the duration of work has been increased only in the mining industry. Another question concerned individual decisions by the managing director of a work place with regard to specific employees.

In accordance with a decision by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, managing directors of work places have been made responsible for a particularly thorough and comprehensive examination of the individual cases of employees and for absolute observance of regulations of a protective nature, especially with regard to the termination of employment contracts, and with regard to work by women and young employees, in order to ensure appropriate protection of employees' interests during the period in which trade unions are not performing their statutory tasks.

The journalists asked also about the consequences following breaches of work discipline in militarized enterprises. This demands, of course, on the degree of transgression; in any event an infringement of discipline may lead to the appointment to a lower grade job and also inclusion in a lower grade of employment.

One more answer to a question: In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, dismissal from work in a militarized unit of employment amounts to termination of work contract.

SEJM ELECTS NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN

LD111914 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission session was devoted to relations between Poland and the world. Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek outlined the results of the visit by the Polish delegation to the Soviet Union. He also characterized tendencies in international politics and the attitudes of various states. He also replied to many detailed questions from the deputies.

Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz, chairman of the Polish delegation to the Madrid CSCE meeting, provided information regarding the course of the meeting.

The deputies have elected a new chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission: Deputy Ryszard Wojna.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON SHIPPING INDUSTRY REFORM

AU111441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Mar 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Economic Reform in the Shipping Industry"]

[Text] On 6 March, a joint meeting of teams from the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade took place at the northern shipyard in Gdansk. It was devoted to current problems facing the shipping industry during the implementation of economic reform. Issues concerning the export of ships and its effectiveness received the most attention.

Directors of shipyards and key plants cooperating with the shipping industry as well as representatives of the Commercial Bank took part in the meeting, in which Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynek and Ministers Zbigniew Szalajda and Tadeusz Nestorowicz also took part. Voivodship farmers and Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk, were present at the meeting.

During the talks, much attention was devoted to production difficulties caused by a lack of raw and other materials from the second area of payments, which reflects unfavorably on the rate at which export tasks are being fulfilled. It was stressed that closer cooperation and help from the USSR, the largest recipient of Polish ships, will help improve the situation in this sphere and make better use of our shipyards' production potential. Emphasis was placed on the need to improve ties of cooperation and to ensure regular deliveries of materials and other products essential to maintain continuous production. The problem of assuring foreign currency to pay for the import of essential supplies was recognized as a particularly important issue.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS EXPORT POLICY PROBLEMS

AU111528 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Mar 82 p 3

[Krzysztof Krauss article: "In the Face of Credit Blackmail -- How To Obtain Hard Currency"]

[Excerpts] The credit blackmail which the NATO strategists have decided to use on the initiative of the U.S. administration in order to "punish" Polish society has intensified the problems posed by our adverse balance of payments.

We are now paying the price for the concept of developing the country on the "basis of credits" from capitalist countries, with a simultaneous neglect of the possibilities created within CEMA. This was a strategic error, which in fact made Poland dependent on developed capitalist countries.

It seems to me that our present difficulties in importing the materials we need are rooted not only in the size of the interest we have to pay on our foreign debts. Many countries which are smaller than we are and whose economic potential is also smaller have fewer credit obligations than we have because they found out a long time ago that in order to participate in the world division of production, which helps accelerate progress and lower the cost of development, they must not only import, but export as well.

It is not for some doctrinal reasons, but out of concern for the country's normal economic existence, that we must at last finish with the thesis of "export frustrations" and ensure an opening to the world for our economy. This opening must especially promote exports if our economy is to produce tangible benefits and be based on healthy foundations.

The "exports" operational program must become a starting point for a broader long-term strategy seeking to turn our economy in the direction of exports.

What we have to do -- aside from producing the necessary economic incentives to stimulate enterprises' interest in export production -- is to answer the question: In what sectors and in accordance with what concepts are we to promote our presence in international markets? This is because the entire previous experience proves that the casual export of so-called surpluses, which we do not possess now, settles nothing.

What we need is a long-term -- and not an emergency -- program for acquiring in international trade at least the position that corresponds to our share in world production and to our economic potential. A particular concept for specialization should be a crucial element of that program because only such a concept will enable us to develop an economic export strategy with regard to our cooperation with the CEMA countries and the capitalist countries.

For some time I have been able to attend the discussions about export strategy conducted by the interdepartmental team of the planning commission charged with working out such strategy. The team represents two distinct approaches to the future specialization in exports. The first approach could be roughly called a "demand" approach and the second an "effectiveness" approach.

What is the difference between the two? The "demand" approach is concerned with the structure of demand for the goods that our economy would be able to offer. In practice, this means that selected branches of industry and even individual factories would be charged with "export specialization." In other words, the approach in question proposes that the national economy should be divided into two sectors: "the export" sector and the "domestic" sector.

The "effectiveness" approach rejects such divisions as artificial and illogical because, as the opponents of "branch specialization" assert, this is following the line of least resistance and making no effort. In addition, such a method requires no more than superficial and shortsighted calculations, which make everything seem attractive.

That is why, those opponents assert, the approach to "export strategy" should be quite different: Not the branches of industry and factories, but products and often just the components of products originating from all the branches of industry and factories that are known for consuming the smallest amounts of materials and capital, for the least liability vis-a-vis the natural environment and for a high share of sophisticated skills and creative ideas, should determine export strategy. This means that we should copy those development processes that occur in the most highly developed countries when export specialization is at stake.

Those opponents stress the need for consciously abandoning the production of unprofitable goods in all branches of industry and factories and switching over in this regard to supplies from abroad -- from the Third World countries, for example.

The production potential thus released would be used by all branches and factories for the production of very highly refined goods for domestic purposes and for export. In this way they would earn the hard currency needed to pay for increased imports of "simple" products and to meet other needs of the national economy.

Such a concept, the advocates of the "effectiveness" approach assert, calls for aggressive efforts to cope with international competition under the most exacting conditions, but such efforts pay in the end.

Those advocates maintain that there is a market for highly "refined" goods, provided they are very competitive in quality and production costs. This market can be found primarily in the CEMA countries, which provide an opening to the world. It is true that we have often reached the international markets via CEMA and so have other CEMA countries.

I will not arbitrate in this dispute among specialists, but I am sure of one thing: We must select a concept for export strategy as soon as possible so that we can at last switch over from improvised measures to a genuine export policy. Time is short, for our foreign debts continue to increase, and those who are not interested in stabilizing Poland will take every chance to make it difficult for us to overcome our crisis.

WARSAW REPORTS CONGRESSMEN'S RETURN, REMARKS

LD112040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A group of members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has returned to Washington from a visit to Poland. During a press conference Congressman David Obey exchanged, as did the other members of the group in a television broadcast, their impressions on their stay in Warsaw. They said no restrictions were put on them regarding movement, having conversations or meetings. They talked to people holding varying views. They presented a stance which in many points concurred with the assessment of the Washington administration. However, they were much more moderate in the statements they made. They said the country's economic situation really is difficult and requires a more flexible attitude toward Poland. They demanded that aid be increased for Polish agriculture and that fodder for poultry worth at least \$50 million should be supplied.

PZPR DAILY CONTINUES SERIES ON RFE, CIA

'NATO Subversive Centers'

PM051911 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 82 p 8

[Part II of "I.K." article: "RFE and CIA -- Against Stabilization in Poland"]

[Text] Martial law in Poland has shattered many -- but not all -- of the expectations entertained by NATO's subversive centers, especially Radio "Free Europe."

In the discussions broadcast by RFE since the introduction of martial law in Poland the following concepts have, among others, been mentioned recently:

1. It is necessary to continually intensify external pressure -- of pressure from the ranks -- on the Polish People's Republic's authorities in order to ensure that as a result of martial law being either repealed as soon as possible or at least "eased" conditions are gradually created for the restoration of the pre-December situation which suited the CIA's anti-Polish and anti-Soviet plans so well.

2. It is necessary to concentrate the propaganda campaign on the country's present political leadership and the military authorities and, at the same time, support so-called independent Polish centers and their closely individualized protagonists.

3. It is necessary to strengthen "liberal" trends within the regime. At the same time, it is essential to intensify attacks on determined champions of the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic.

So it is not difficult to foresee in what direction the Munich broadcasting station will continue to develop its subversive propaganda activities.

First thrust: A frontal attack against Poland just because it has had the presumption to take its own affairs in hand and provisionally introduce martial law. A second, more subtle and concealed, aim will be an attempt to either build in our country some new ideological bridgeheads or strengthen old ones which have been weakened in specific communities, social organizations and opinion-forming circles.

The above-mentioned first thrust, which represents at present the main front of the psychological warfare waged by NATO and, therefore, RFE, also includes some directly subversive activities. For instance, in the course of many broadcasts, including the "POMOST" [Footbridge] program, RFE regularly broadcasts coded instructions for professional agents active in Poland. These instructions are closely connected with attempts to set up an "underground" organization.

The second thrust of RFE subversion which has been brought to our attention is more underhand and "peaceful."

This is what was recently written in one of the Munich broadcasting station's bulletins:

"It is necessary to draw final conclusions from the lack of success of the activities of the hotheads whom the regime calls Solidarity extremists. They believed that they would be able to wrest power from the communists' hands. However, this has proved impossible. They made a big mistake. What should have been fought for has not power itself but its internal transformation. For if it had proved possible to establish in Poland a liberal system of pseudocommunist rule, this would have amounted to a great success for the free world. Now another fight -- aimed at defeating martial law -- has begun in Poland. Let us hope that the forces which we support there will regain the ground which the hotheads lost between August and December."

Obviously it has been decided at NATO psychological warfare command centers to implement two different but complementary scenarios. It seems that the example of the current RFE propaganda confirms this.

The first scenario assumes that the various signs of opposition to martial law and the military authorities will intensify. It calls for passive and wherever possible also active resistance, unproductive work and fomentation of sedition against the state among various social strata. In fact, it is the same cast on which cold war circles staked everything in the "Polish" game also prior to 13 December. Their objective is to hinder the stabilization of the situation in Poland and, if possible, provoke internal disturbances in our country which could, as NATO hopes, lead to a further escalation of events and foreign intervention. Obviously, RFE has never clearly expressed such wishes. But it has done so indirectly. It has appropriately administered doses of its propaganda of hatred toward socialism, the party and the USSR.

The second plan, implemented in parallel, is aimed at initiating "alternative levers of power," as it was vividly put in the course of a recently broadcast program devoted to Poland's domestic situation during the second month of martial law.

In that scenario an important role is played by such factors and proposals promoted by RFE as a rapid reactivation of the former Solidarity, intensification of the PZPR's internal division through support for so-called party liberals (to use a term favored by Z. Michalowski, director of RFE's Polish section), support for the rightist-clerical trend in Polish Catholicism (a broadcast exculpating former Pax Association Chairman R. Reiff as the creator of the concept of a so-called grand coalition, which has also been promoted by RFE, can serve as an example of this) and so forth. The above-mentioned "alternative levers of power" are identical to a system of "renewed" power in the Polish People's Republic dreamed up by the NATO high command in which all main mechanisms would operate in a way consistent with the wishes of both new and old "reformers" from the KSS-KOR of an allegedly unreformable socialist system.

Talking of the secrets of the Munich kitchen and forecasts of future broadcasts, let us mention, among other things, the following subjects which, according to the plans of the RFE's patrons, are to play in the coming weeks and months a special role in the propaganda campaign against Poland:

1. Postulation of various forms of passive social resistance and a suggestion that the pressure now exerted by the opposition and international circles may lead to either abrogation or mitigation of martial law; 2. severe criticism of cadre verification; 3. organization of support for the dissolved Independent Students Association; 4. description of the 1968 events in a spirit consistent with the objectives and assumptions of antisocialist forces; 5. emphasis on the role of church and Vatican circles in activities aimed at reactivating Solidarity in its old form.

In mid-February 1982, when analyzing the "political implications of martial law in Poland," Walt Rostow, one of the best informed American politicians, stated that sooner or later the concept of a "tight blockade" of Poland by the United States should be replaced with a more flexible American orientation. In particular, W. Rostow demanded that a "tolerable (for the West) system of domestic relations" be established in Poland which, in his view, could lead to a mitigation on the part of the U.S. of Washington's present "hard" position toward Warsaw, especially in the economic sphere. Being fully aware of W. Rostow's connections with the CIA, the RFE leadership has noted his pronouncements with due attention. Especially since they were consistent with previous, secret CIA suggestions.

In our previous article we mentioned various, occasionally very importunate and even shocking forms of interference by RFE in our country's domestic affairs, including personal affairs. The Munich broadcasting station is carrying on that tradition. It is even expected that this tradition will be considerably strengthened in the near future.

When Bogdan Lis -- a member of the Solidarity leadership -- visited Munich last year he twice got in touch with CIA agents. This is not surprising considering that one of the main duties of RFE was and is to introduce guests arriving from Poland to representatives of appropriate NATO intelligence services.

We mention this only because the contacts established by both B. Lis and other leading Solidarity activists who visited RFE not only helped to increase the amount of the CIA's information about Poland but also to inspire subversive propaganda by visitors from the country. All attentive RFE listeners were therefore able to notice during the pre-December period that the directives issued from Munich were completely -- and certainly not fortuitously -- convergent with the instructions issued by Solidarity executive bodies in the country. Despite the fact that the activities of that trade union have now been suspended, there is undoubtedly an interconnection and coordination between RFE propaganda activities and the objectives of the opponents of the system and of the authorities who are seeking to continue their activities. It is a question of seeking to break up from the inside not only martial law Poland but also the Poland which will emerge from martial law in the future.

As in the past, attacks on the party and the government apparatus in RFE broadcasts have also been assigned a key role in this sphere. Furthermore, these attacks have increasingly often been disguised by means of demonstrative praises for RFE's actual or potential ideological "allies." It is indicative that in January 1982 as many as 62 percent of all RFE programs concerning the PZPR and the government apparatus in Poland expressed support for activities and attitudes which would lead to their thorough reform.

So the great game with the future at stake played by the subversive NATO and RFE high commanders has been playing increasingly great attention to the strengthening of convergent trends in the propaganda campaign directed against Poland. The CIA's most recent instructions to the people directly in charge of RFE are clear in this respect. The more unrealistic any hopes connected with a general destabilization and anarchisation of Poland become as a result of martial law, the more attention is paid by RFE to that second, better concealed subversives thrust.

"A liberalized model of government in which communists will anyway cease to play the main role may prove to be more effective than even the most stringent economic restrictions imposed on Poland and the USSR and the process of Poland's Finlandization will be able to continue," Tadeusz Podgorski, an RFE correspondent of long standing as well as the "ideologist" of the CIA-financed "Polish Socialist Party," wrote in an internal RFE bulletin.

So much is at stake in this game for Poland's future. This is worth remembering.

U.S. Propaganda

AU111747 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Mar 82 p 6

[Third installment of I. K. article: "Radio Free Europe and CIA: The Main Directions of Attacks" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE CIA POSSESSES A PARTICULAR POSITION IN THE CENTRAL APPARATUS OF POWER IN THE UNITED STATES. SUBORDINATED DIRECTLY TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, PERMANENT BODY AT THE SIDE OF THE U.S. PRESIDENT, IT NOT ONLY ACCOMPLISHES INTELLIGENCE TASKS, BUT ALSO -- WHAT IS PERHAPS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT -- PERFORMS VARIOUS SUBVERSIVE AND POLITICAL OPERATIONS.

Owing to Radio Free Europe, CIA daily controls the psychological war waged by NATO against Warsaw Pact states. Radio Free Europe files in Munich now number 62,000 personal cases from Poland's territory alone. They contain personal data of Poles from various walks of life. The CIA systematically uses those files for espionage purposes. Yet their main purpose is different. They provide a source of knowledge on how to trace the main directions of propaganda attacks against Poland, who should be used in accomplishing that task, and how it should be done.

Since Radio Free Europe in its daily activities is closely linked with the CIA, and that intelligence agency with the National Security Council and the U.S. President, THE ANALYSIS OF THE THESES AND SUBSTANCE OF RADIO FREE EUROPE PROGRAMS AND A SCRUTINY OF HOW THE MUNICH RADIO STATION PRESENTS VARIOUS POLISH PERSONALITIES MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ACCURATELY ANSWER THE QUESTION OF WHAT THE OBJECTIVES ARE WHICH ARE FIXED ALMOST DAILY BY THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION WITH REGARD TO POLAND, ON WHAT PEOPLE AND FORCES IN OUR COUNTRY IT COUNTS AND WHOM IT FIGHTS IN THE BITTEREST WAY.

Of course, exceptions occur, but they only confirm the rule. Thus, for example, on some occasions -- certainly rather rare -- Radio Free Europe pretends to attack some persons in the country in order to provide them with a kind of "alibi" in order to show in this way that, since Radio Free Europe attacks them, that means, for example, that they are principled adherents of socialism or of the alliance with the USSR, although in reality the case may be quite different. Then the Munich radio station proves to be rather generous in distributing praise, particularly among representatives of intellectual circles friendly, antisocialist forces. Interesting remarks on this subject are to be found in an internal Radio Free Europe bulletin. Among other things, it wrote recently:

"A CAREFUL SCRUTINY OF THE RESULTS OF OUR RADIO PROPAGANDA INTENDED FOR THE CREATORS OF POLISH CULTURE OR SCIENCE PROVES THAT OPEN SUPPORT TO THEIR INDEPENDENT CREATIVITY OR PUBLIC ACTIVITY FREQUENTLY NOT ONLY DOES NOT HURT THEM, BUT ON THE CONTRARY CREATES A KIND OF PROTECTIVE CLIMATE FOR THEM. OWING TO US, THEY ACQUIRE AN AUREOLE OF GLORY IN OPINION-MOLDING CIRCLES PASSIVELY OR ACTIVELY RESISTING THE COMMUNIST REGIME. IN POWER ECHELONS, INCLUDING THE TOP ONES, THE NAMES OF PERSONS SUPPORTED BY US ARE AS IF ENNOBLED. THE MAGIC OF THE SO-CALLED GREAT NAMES FROM THE WORLD OF CULTURE, FOSTERED BY US, UNDOUBTEDLY IS EFFECTIVE THERE. PRAISED BY US, THEY ACQUIRE AN ADDITIONAL SPLENDOR, AND THAT ENABLES THEM TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AND TO SURVIVE."

As direct reports show, leading teams in the CIA and Radio Free Europe, acting, as said, on the instruction of the supreme American authorities, have devised in particular the following directions of anticommunist attacks for the spring of 1982:

ABOVE ALL, THE DECISIONS OF THE SEVENTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MUST AROUSE SHARP AND GENERAL POLEMICS. THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION MUST BE USED, IN PARTICULAR, TO PROVOKE INTERNAL DIFFERENCES WITHIN THE PARTY, TO REMOVE THE PARTY FROM KEY POSITIONS IN PUBLIC LIFE, AND TO ADVOCATE THE IDEA THAT "MARXISM-LENINISM HAS COME TO AN END," AND INDIVIDUAL PARTY MEMBERS SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO RESHAPE THE PZPR INTO A LIBERAL, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITH AN OPPOSITION PERMANENTLY FUNCTIONING (?BESIDE) IT.

The following example is evidence of how circumstantial CIA instructions are in this field. Well, at the instruction of a top executive in that espionage center, Z. Michalowski, director of the Polish desk in Radio Free Europe, is now preparing a series of programs highlighting the causes and results of the "exhaustion [przezycie sie] of the Marxist theory and practice" in Poland and in other socialist countries. Another CIA directive orders Radio Free Europe to oppose, in its propaganda, the army and the state to the party. And still another one intends to make broad use of "contradictions among various communist parties and states," and in particular to exploit on the subversive radio wave the phenomenon of the so-called Eurocommunism in the context of Polish affairs.

Last but not least, a favorite clue used in that kind of propaganda was and is the CAMPAIGN OF ACCUSATIONS AND SLANDER AGAINST CONSISTENT ADHERENTS OF SOCIALISM IN POLAND, THUS PRIMARILY AGAINST THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION AND AGAINST SEASONED COMMUNISTS WHOM RADIO FREE EUROPE SYSTEMATICALLY QUALIFIES AS "DOGMATIC ELEMENTS" OR "HARD-LINERS."

ANOTHER DIRECTION WHICH WILL BE INTENSIFIED IN RADIO FREE EUROPE PROPAGANDA ARE PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. In the opinion of the CIA, the point is to create, by means of subversive programs, a climate in which the church organization could turn into an opposition political force.

A recent CIA directive for operational guidance in Radio Free Europe says that the "moral strength" and the "political adroitness" of the church hierarchy should be thrown onto the scales of the antisocialist game. Another analogous directive advises Radio Free Europe to stage-manage an effective support to the plans to establish in Poland a neo-Christian democratic party which -- to use the quotation -- would "attract like a magnet all the enemies of communism and of the regime." Special attention will be paid in that propaganda series to the trend intended to encourage anti-state acts among the lower clergy.

THE THIRD LINE OF PROPAGANDA, WHICH IS BEING INTENSIFIED AS SPRING APPROACHES, CONCERNS A BROAD RANGE OF SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS. The situation with working women (particularly in connection with 8 March), the issue of price increases, economic reform and self-management bodies -- all this will be used to "heat up" opposing frames of mind to a considerably greater degree than at present.

In connection with the announcement of government proposals on trade unions, A FOURTH LINE OF ATTACK BY THE "BLACK PROPAGANDA" FROM MUNICH IS BEING FORMED. BESIDES GLORIFYING SOLIDARITY AND CONSTANTLY DEMANDING THE FREEING OF ALL INTERNEES AS WELL AS THE REINSTATEMENT OF SOLIDARITY IN ITS PRE-DECEMBER FORM, THE MOST RECENT CIA INSTRUCTIONS FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE FORESEE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE FORCEFUL APPLICATION OF SOLUTIONS IN POLAND WHICH WOULD REVIVE UNION ORGANIZATION IN FACTORIES. RADIO FREE EUROPE'S SUPERIORS WOULD LIKE IT TO BE THE KIND OF ORGANIZATION OVER WHICH THE LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATION WILL HAVE NO POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

A separate diversionary line of Radio Free Europe propaganda, which is being constantly developed and strengthened, is and will be THE DEFAMATION OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND AN ATTACK ON THE CLASS ATTITUDES OF POLAND'S ALLIES. On this subject, let us quote the following characteristic recommendations contained in one of the instructions given to the Radio Free Europe leadership:

"RIGHT NOW, MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, POLAND IS INDEED BECOMING MORE AND MORE DEPENDENT, ESPECIALLY ECONOMICALLY, ON ITS NEIGHBORS, PARTICULARLY ON THE USSR. THIS IS A RATHER NEGATIVE RESULT OF THE SANCTIONS BY THE WEST. THE MORE THIS DEPENDENCE MANIFESTS ITSELF, THE MORE STRONGLY WE SHOULD TRY TO EVOKE THE ANTI-RUSSIAN AND ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENT WHICH IS EMBEDDED IN MANY POLES. LET EVERY CERTIFIED EXAMPLE OF AID FOR POLAND BY THE EAST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE POLISH COMMUNITY'S CONVICTION THAT THE AID IS RATHER MEAN, INSUFFICIENT AND DISADVENTAGEOUS."

Among these recommendations and demands, we should also mention the argument about the so-called uneven development of the socialist countries, about which Radio Free Europe wants to spread increasingly intense propaganda. This is a question of convincing the listener in Poland that Poland, as a country apparently considerably better developed than its neighbors and technologically dependent above all on the West, should not strengthen its ties with the CEMA countries, but rather with the EEC and the United States.

Spreading the above argument is aimed at creating a social pressure from the rank and file on the Polish authorities for them to continue developing economic relations with the already developed capitalist countries at the cost of cooperation with CEMA. There is no need to add that the CIA, which supports these kinds of desires and actions, is motivated here by an intention to make Poland increasingly economically dependent on the United States and the West.

These are the main lines of propaganda attack which Radio Free Europe's superiors foresee early in 1982. They reveal their true intentions best of all, and they also clearly point out THE ANTI-POLISH INTENTIONS OF THE DIVERSIONARY MUNICH RADIO STATION'S ADMINISTRATION.

RADIO POLONIA ATTACKS WEST'S MEDIA REPORTS

LD081918 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] We continue now with a comment written by Adam Wisocki. It examines some aspects of Poland's domestic scene. It is presented by Michal Kubicki.

The Western mass media has given much publicity to a slogan painted in Poland towns here and there and reading: "The Winter is Yours -- the Spring Ours." "Yours" refers to the authorities while "Ours" to the nation, let it be explained.

By means of such slogans the opponents of progressing normalization are attempting to excite certain feelings among the Polish people. At the recent plenary session of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, General Jaruzelski referred to this slogan, stating that the spring is not going to be "yours" nor "ours," but a Polish and socialist one. This explicit statement says a lot about the intentions and expectations of Poland's legal authorities.

These authorities, by the way, have a worthwhile achievement to their credit, an achievement which cannot be denied by the staunchest of enemies. Despite the catastrophic predictions disseminated on a mass scale by its opponents at home and mostly abroad, General Jaruzelsky's government succeeded in seeing the 36-million nation through the winter. Now that spring is round the corner it may be safely said that for all the acute shortages and hardships of daily life, no one was hungry, the flats were heated, the basic municipal services as well as the health service were functioning normally.

It requires much ill will to try to convince world public opinion that things look different. It requires little common sense to say such things to the listeners in Poland who know from their own experience what the 1981-82 winter looked like. Let it be said here that it is evident for a careful observer of the Polish scene that things would have been much more difficult for Polish families this winter in conditions of a total chaos and progress in anarchy which was so characteristic of the Polish scene before martial law was declared. No evidence to the contrary has been produced even by those extreme forces which are the authors, if not in the physical, then certainly in the spiritual sense, of the very slogans appearing on walls in Polish towns here and there.

The crux of the matter lies of course not in those slogans which are painted, after all, not only in Poland. What does arouse concern is a mounting propaganda campaign in the Western mass media, especially those in the United States or financed by the Washington administration aimed at fomenting the social tensions in Poland. Exposed are even the slightest facts in efforts to support the view that the sociopolitical and economic situation here is deteriorating. Manifestations of progressing stabilization are ignored, belittled or presented in a false light. Take for instance the most recent humanitarian gesture of the Polish authorities, a decision to allow all the interned persons, should they so desire, to emigrate freely with their families. Western mass media spoke of forced deportations and an unprecedented violation of fundamental human rights. One is bound to wonder what the reaction of the same radio stations would have been had the Polish authorities declared that the internees would not be given such a permission.

There is no denying that the stringencies of martial law are harsh. But the moves to relax them are being given little mention in the Western media. Facts such as the restoration of free travel within Poland excluding the (?border) areas, and also of private trips abroad, including to the West. No publicity is given to the fact that over 40,000 Poles who happened to be abroad when martial law was declared have returned home of their free will, including well-known Solidarity activists such as Marek Brunne, the national commission's press spokesman. At the same time, hours of broadcasting time are devoted to the isolated cases of people refusing to return to Poland, if only to mention groups of seamen.

There are political forces in the West vitally interested in maintaining tension in the heart of Europe. And it is those forces which are doing their best, contrary to objective facts, to justify the view that the situation in Poland has been systematically deteriorating.

Life in Poland is difficult these days, and the Polish nation knows a lot about the hardships of daily life and does not need to be shoved around. The Poles do not like this. They prefer criticism, fair and [word indistinct] objective, and for this sort of approach they will always be grateful, not only in the spring but any time of the year.

That comment written by Adam Wisocki came to you from Radio Polonia in Warsaw.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PEASANT ACTIVIST'S STATUE

LD110118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Tkxt] The first general meeting of the social committee for the erection of a monument to Wincenty Witos -- an outstanding activist and the leader of the peasant's movement for many years -- has been held in Warsaw.

The meeting was attended by members of the Council of State together with its chairman Professor Henryk Jablonski and by representatives of the government including Jozef Tejchma, minister of culture and art. Leading ZSL members were also present.

Opening the meeting, Roman Malinowski chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, stressed that the resolution adopted by the 8th ZSL Congress regarding the erection of a monument to Wincenty Witos in Warsaw had been received favorably not only by ZSL members but also by other social Milieux.

The Presidium of the committee for the erection of a monument to Wincenty Witos was elected along with its chairman, Roman Malinowski.

MACHARSKI ORGANIZES COMMITTEE FOR PRISONERS AID

LDO51616 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Krakow -- Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Metropolitan of Krakow, by a decree dated 19 February, 1982, set up in the Krakow Metropolitan Curia an archepiscopal committee of aid for prisoners and internees.

So far, aid for persons deprived of liberty and their families had been organized by the Curia Pastoral and charity departments, with the participation of lay Catholics.

The task of the newly-formed committee -- as the decree states -- is to coordinate the pastoral and charitable activity of the church in the Krakow Archdiocese, for the benefit of prisoners and internees and their families.

The chairman of the committee is Prelate Stanislaw Malysiak, chairman of the department of pastoral work.

SZCZECIN BISHOP URGES CALM IN LENTEN LETTER

LDO51924 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text of Lenten letter written by Bishop Kazimierz Majdanski, ordinary of the Szczecin-Kamien Diocese]

[Text] A question is rankling us all: When is martial law going to end? Such a question must rankle us, for one cannot get used to martial law. Quite the opposite, one must get ready to emerge from it. So another question must also rankle concerning the effects of both martial law and everything that preceded it on every one of us -- children, young people, students, workers and families; on those who are interned at the moment; in a word, on the entire society.

Are we heading toward reconciliation and toward peace? The answer is clear. We cannot head in any other direction. But what are the conditions of reconciliation and of God's order? We are tired, after all, and full of disquiet and this did not begin today. This disquiet marks this year's traditional pastoral visits to people's homes at Christmas.

Even the meetings at churches were not just serious but also sorrowful. We face a great many difficult problems, from price rises through all the burdens of our daily lives to concern about the interned and about the result of the trials in progress. Even aid from abroad is a cause of perplexity. At the same time questions arise that confront our conscience: [word indistinct] on what conditions unity and salvation? What is its program? Let us consider that question together. Let us consider it before our God, bowing our heads over the words sent to the nation on 14 January by the Holy Father, which you already know, dear members of my diocese. The pope said: I think, I suffer, I pray and I trust, together with everyone. Together with everyone, and so the Holy Father with us. Together with everyone, and so all of us with the Holy Father.

Let us begin with the pope's final words: I trust together with everyone. To trust at a time like the present is difficult, but the Christian has the right and even the duty always to trust, even at such a time as the present.

This is necessary in order to live, this is necessary in order to go forward; this is necessary (?for it is real). We stand under the cross, it is true; but for that very reason trust is permissible. The cross will stand through all storms. That is how it always was and how it will be to the end of the world. All those will stand firm who stay under the cross, [words indistinct]. When the faithful stand under the cross, I myself, I with my whole family, I with my entire homeland, am allowed to cry: I have put my trust (?in you alone); I will never be ashamed.

Trust is connected with faith, with the ardor of faith sung throughout the ages in our lands. Whosoever gives himself unto the care of his lord, and trusts him with all his heart, may boldly state: I have a defendant in God. No great anxiety will befall me.

Even if there is a great concern, if there is some tempest, Jesus does not stop demanding faith, as during the time fo the storm at sea. Why are you timid and of little faith? Yet perhaps there is something which prevents me from trusting, despite my faith: My weaknesses, my sins? Yes, that is true. The righteous man has the right to hear. This psalm, which our great poet of the 16th century, Jan Kochanowski, translated into our hymn: "Whosoever entrusts himself..." also contains the truth. Hear who says this. The man who loves me, and who acts sincerely toward me, I shall not forget in all his anxiety, and, indeed, shall help him.

The right to trust without limit belongs to the man who loves God and acts sincerely before him. Let us therefore ask ourselves the question: Was it like this in our lives? Was it like this in my life? And we reply: Whatever the case may be, lent is an appropriate time for conversion. It is a time of salvation. It is a time given by God in order to love him anew, and in order to begin to behave toward him, God rich in mercy, sincerely and frankly, like a child toward the best of fathers.

Thus the prophet calls: Turn to your God; for he is merciful and compassionate. Such, precisely, is the price of our social trust. The law of God, kept by us, by the greatest possible number of Poles, Polish children, always faithful.

On Ash Wednesday the words of the Prophet Joel are read: Lord, let your people pass through. Why is it said among the nations: Where is their god? This is after all, brothers and sisters, as it were, literally about us, about our present nation. And so let the further words of the prophet become the truth about us.

The Lord became enflamed with a jealous love toward his land and he had mercy on his people. For after all, as the apostle said, we have [word indistinct] faith in the living god, who is the savior of all people, especially the faithful.

So, avoid everything that has every the slightest appearance of evil. May God himself sanctify you totally in peace, so that your spirit, inviolate, your soul and body are kept pure until the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I, together with everyone else, think: Poles are universally known for their sublime emotions, especially for their ardent patriotism, capable of the greatest self-sacrifice. Our land has never lacked toil, never lacked heroism. It was known throughout the world. Yet this has not saved us from the greatest disasters, nor even from (?many) centuries of slavery. Among the various causes, a major (?one) was the absence of calm and sober thought. Others took advantage of this. The thought about which the Holy Father speaks is essential today as well, at the new turn in our history -- the thought of Polish men and women about what is importance today and about everything that will be important tomorrow. A state of martial law exists. Yet everything (?meant) by the word "war", must pass quickly; and may it pass as quickly as possible, never to return.

We are asking calmly and seriously what sort of future every civic deed and every move by those in positions of authority is creating for us. It is impermissible to leave feelings uncontrolled by reason, even noble feelings. But we should most fear evil feelings, especially reactions of hatred.

He who is motivated by hatred is not only against man but also against God. After all, the son of God says: This is my message, that you should love one another just as I love you. He also says: I tell you: Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you. In this way you will be the sons of your father which are in heaven. This can be expressed not only in social life but also in everyday relations with those to whom we are closest, in one's one home. We shall not sow confusion, much less promote hard feelings, quarrels, or hatred. We shall protect tranquility. Say: Peace be to this house; Christ recommends it. May this wish of his rest on each of our homes.

Correct thought makes it possible to make correct judgments of conscience. I have recently written to brother priests about this duty, which includes giving good advice to the doubters. Above all, this is a duty resting on us priests. If you are at a loss as far as your conscience is concerned, do ask your priests for advice. They are both prepared and in the state of mercy. But you should realize at the same time that they are able to give you advice in accordance with the law of God only and that the truth which liberates is the only truth.

Since there are so many doubters among us at present and human conscience is exposed to a difficult test, one often has -- and let me add straight away, also when it is impossible to ask for advice -- the right to rely on the light of God's truth. One has the right to ask God for this light. But it is very difficult for God's light to reach a human being when his mind is disturbed by stormy feelings, particularly feelings of anger, hatred and revenge. These feelings lower human dignity and, moreover, destroy the dignity of a Christian. The more clearly I can think the more human I am and the more chance I have to give my fatherland what is best.

The Primate of Millenium used to teach us: It is possible to give one's life on a battlefield in a moment of heroism but this takes a short time. Sometimes it is more heroic to live, to endure, to last for many years.

Let us talk about some details about which we must think calmly. As a nation we have lost much and are still sustaining great losses. During World War II 6 million Poles were killed. Apart from that, how many unborn children have passed away since the war? Moreover, how many valuable young people left the country last year, often without giving it much thought? And, on top of everything, we are tired and exhausted.

All this calls not for excitement but for calm, not for revenge and violence from any side, but for honest effort to rise out of deeply rooted economic and moral ruin. Aggravation, from whichever side it may originate, is immoral. It does not construct, but further destroys.

Such is always the case, but in particular today. Truth will free you, said Lord Jesus. Have we believed in this? Have we at last believed it after years of wrongs inflicted by the universally used lies, which cost us so much? Reconciliation, just like the rule of law, self-government and freedom, can be achieved only in truth.

How can I reach agreement with my brother if there is no truth between us? How we agree without truth in the entire family of our nation? Do not bear false witness against thy neighbor; such is Lord's commandment, teaches Pope John Paul II in his encyclical on human labor.

Labor has the quality of bringing people together. Therein lies its social strength, the strength to build a community. Our country must also once more become a place of honest work. Thus, instead of the language of mutual accusation, the working people have found the truth voiced by the pope, a former worker, to the whole world. The truth links people and has the strength to build a community. Thus solidarity of the working world is neither an empty word nor a flashy slogan. It contains deep meaning, which deserves full respect in its proper comprehension. It would be an injustice to forget the great merits of the working man, particularly workers and particularly during the past period. Careless accusation would be very damaging socially, for it would inflict unjust harm and create new tensions which, instead of healing social illnesses, would renew and intensify them.

It is imperative to realize this when we are to move toward reconciliation and social peace and when we desire complete -- and greatly needed -- stabilization and when we desire law and order and unity. Let us repeat once more: It is a characteristic of labor, above all, that it joins people together and in this fact lies its social strength, the strength of building togetherness.

I am suffering together with everybody. We have already spoken about the cross. It has occurred many times throughout our history. Perhaps that is why we exist. Bearing the cross patiently liberates rather than sentences. It leads toward redemption rather than to nowhere. It gives birth to trust. It is very fruitful for it is connected with the suffering of Christ.

You should realize this, exhausted mother and exhausted father and impatient Polish boy and girl. Let us all realize this. Let us realize this together with our mother and let us once again take into our hearts this sentence about her: And there was the mother of Christ standing beneath the cross.

Great and small crosses are unvaluable -- when you miss someone dear and are worried about him; when someone elbows his way into the queue and even when somebody pushes me roughly; when there are so many problems connected with the dividing of the foreign aid and thousands of all sorts of problems every day and every hour.

One thinks immediately of the content of the pastoral letter of the Polish bishops that was read out on 31 January: Obedient to your appeal, Holy Father, we offer all our experiences and sufferings as an anniversary gift for the queen of Poland. The bishops repeated this following the Holy Father, who, on 13 January, 8 months after the attempt on his life, was praying during the general audience to the lady of Jasna Gora: As the first gift for the 600th anniversary we are giving you our experience.

The mother of Christ is standing beneath the cross within every one of us always. This is also the case in the year of her anniversary on Jasna Gora. Our difficult gift of 1982 might be closer to her heart than so many rich, royal and aristocratic jewels offered at Jasna Gora for centuries.

Our difficult gift is laid at her feet; she never ceases to tell us: Do everything Christ tells you to do.

I am praying together with everybody, the Polish pope is saying to us. I feel very sorry that there will be no Poles at my audiences and that is why I am praying during the public audiences in Polish.

For this is what happens when a man is helpless and when it is not possible for him to act -- there is always at his disposal something of the greatest strength: Prayer.

Ask and you shall receive, Jesus says. The Holy Father also assures us that we are in the heart of the church which is praying for us. The church is praying for us; the saints, our patrons, are praying for us, starting with St Wojciech and finishing with the Blessed Maximilian. Our's and the whole world's Queen Mary is praying for us.

When our family, the home church, those in solitude and our parish community are all praying, it is good to think that we are joining in this peculiar, immense call to God for help.

The Lent of martial law. Let it be the time of a great liberating prayer. Ask and you shall receive. And how can we not trust? How not go forward -- toward the peace of God and toward the unity of the family of all the Poles; toward freedom, which will not be a cease-fire because there is no fire, fortunately, in the present martial law -- but it will be a cessation of everything that comes with war and a return of everything that comes with freedom enjoyed by the sons of God. Let it be. Let this desired time come. Let it come though the days of salvation, especially this year -- this year, which, more than anything else, is the year of the great Jasna Gora anniversary.

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN PRAGUE

LD111236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] In Prague talks have taken place between representatives of the leadership of the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the Ministries of Education of the Czech and Slovak Republics.

The talks concerned updating the program of direct cooperation between the universities and colleges of Poland and Czechoslovakia for 1982-85 with special emphasis on joint scientific research.

It was decided to resume the exchange of students between the two states.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SWEDEN SIGNED 11 MAR

LD112044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Polish-Swedish economic talks have been held in Stockholm. It was stated that cooperation so far has been insufficient. Readiness was expressed to increase this cooperation. In this context, the great importance of easier credit facilities and of a friendly atmosphere in mutual relations were stressed. The Polish side confirmed its interest in supplying coal to Sweden. As a result of the negotiations, a trade protocol for the current year has been agreed and signed.

FREIGHTER RUNS AGROUND AT FINNISH COAST

NC091407 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Mar (AFP) -- A Polish freighter ran aground off southern Finland today but was in no immediate danger of sinking, reports said.

The 5,000-ton "Novy Sacz," carrying timber and granite, was on her way from the Finnish town of Kotka to Poland.

The crew has remained on board. Four Finnish rescue vessels are on the scene.

BRIEFS

ZYCIE PARTII PUBLICATION RESUMED -- The publication of the biweekly ZYCIE PARTII was resumed on 3 March. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 82 p 5 AU]

RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE ON SALE -- The periodical RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE appeared again on sale on 2 March. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 82 p 5 AU]

PRZYJAZN ON NEWSSTANDS -- The illustrated magazine PRZYJAZN has appeared today for the first time in 3 months. The issue has a lot of interesting material, including photo reportage of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent visit to Moscow. There is also a big item on subways -- what the Moscow subway looks like and what is planned for the Warsaw subway. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Mar 82 LD]

NEWSREEL RETURNS -- After a 3-month break the Polish cinema newsreel is coming back on the cinema screens. The first edition of the newsreel devoted exclusively to domestic news will appear in the Warsaw cinemas tomorrow. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Mar 82 LD]

BALTIC DRILLING RESUMES -- [No dateline received] After a 3-month winter break in prospecting drillings carried out in the Baltic by the workforce of Petrobaltic, a fleet of specialist vessels has left the Port of Gdansk to begin the third consecutive season of prospecting work. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 82 LD]

RCP GREETS PERUVIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU110858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The CC of the RCP addressed a message to the second congress of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru. It reads, among other things:

Romanian communists, Romania's working people follow with keen interest the activity carried out by the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, which together with other progressive, democratic and patriotic national forces work for deep-going revolutionary transformations in social life, for meeting the fundamental interests and aspirations of the working class, of all Peruvian working people, for democracy and social progress.

The message expresses satisfaction at the good relations of collaboration developed by the Romanian Communist Party and Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, and expresses the conviction that these relations, based on mutual esteem and respect will further deepen, to the benefit of the two parties, of the Romanian and Peruvian peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, disarmament, national sovereignty and independence, international understanding and collaboration.

BANGLADESH INDUSTRY MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Burtica, Andrei

AU111420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Yusuf Ali, minister of industries of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

During the talks, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to further developing relations of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon at the summit level. They expressed their desire to capitalize on new ways and means to diversify and deepen those relations in areas of common interest.

The industries minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh today also met with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. On this occasion, the two sides exchanged views on developing political, economic and other relations between Romania and Bangladesh in the interests of the two countries and peoples and the cause of peace and understanding in the world, and on certain aspects of the international political situation.

Received by Ceausescu

AU111738 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Yusuf Ali, minister of industries of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is on a visit in our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tools, electrical engineering and electronics.

Stressing the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh, which have experienced a continuous and fruitful development in past years, during the meeting the two sides expressed their desire that those relations should be expanded and strengthened in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon during the summit dialogue. They stressed that the sustained promotion of cooperation between the two countries is in keeping with the interests and aspirations for progress of both peoples, and serves the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

They stressed the importance of intensifying and diversifying cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh in important sectors of material production, including the machine-tool field, and in effectively capitalizing on the possibilities offered in this respect by the increasing potential of the two countries' economies.

The exchange of views on international issues stressed the need to increase efforts by all peoples to establish a climate of detente, security, trust and cooperation, and to adopt firm measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for resolving differences between countries by political means and negotiations; for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and for achieving a world that will ensure peace, independence and each nation's free development.

In this context, the two sides stressed the need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among small- and medium-sized countries and among developing countries to surmount the difficulties they are confronting as a result of the aggravation of the economic-financial crisis, and in order to accelerate their socioeconomic progress. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Petrescu, Ciobanu, Avram

AU111925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest on March 10 and 11 between Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tools industry, electrical engineering and electronics, and Prof. Yusuf Ali, minister of industries of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, now on a visit to Romania. Analysing the current stage of the collaboration and cooperation relations between Romania and Bangladesh, which are steadily developing, the two ministers identified new possibilities of intensifying those relations in such domains as the manufacture and delivery of textile machines, rolling stock and others.

The minister of industries of the People's Republic of Bangladesh also had interviews with Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, and Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building, chairman for Romania of the joint governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh.

AMBASSADOR TO SINGAPORE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU051947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Singapore, 5 Mar (AGERPRES) -- C. V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore, received on March 5 Ion Cotot, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to that country.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between the presidents of the two countries.

The president of Singapore expressed his country's wish to amplify the relations between the two countries in domains of mutual interest, especially in the economic domain.

The interview took place in a cordial atmosphere.

KOSOVO ALBANIAN DISORDERS TAKE PLACE 11 MARCH

Pristina Student Disturbances

AU111428 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Today at the Pristina student center, the same place that the hostile demonstrations started last year, organized disorders again took place. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Today more than 100 students and (?schoolchildren) went out into the streets of Pristina to mark the anniversary of the counterrevolutionary demonstrations of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The demonstrators most frequently shouted the slogan "Kosovo-Republic," "unification" [ujedinenje] and "we want comrades." This is a reference to the comrades who were sentenced and are now in prison because they organized and participated in the hostile demonstrations. The demonstrators also chanted various other known irredentist slogans, sang the nationalist songs and waved red-black scarves. The demonstrators tried to penetrate the city center but they quickly fled at the appearance of militiamen.

Today many schools did not follow regular teaching schedules because, for several days now, rumors have been circulating in Kosovo that the Albanian nationalists will hold demonstrations. Your reporter has unofficially learned that similar disorders have been organized in Suva Reka and Pec. An official report on that is expected.

As we have learned, no one has been injured in these disorders.

More on Pristina

LD111522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Security organs in Pristina today dispersed without using force demonstrators who had violated order and peace in Kosovo's capital. Several hundred young people of both sexes gathered at about 1100 in the area between the students' halls. When militia representatives appeared the group dispersed, only to gather again not far from the teaching academy and the technical school, shouting: "Kosovo-Republic," "unity" and other irredentist slogans. Militiamen did not intervene directly here; their appearance was enough to make the demonstrators disperse via Istria Street toward the periphery of the town.

After 1200, a large group of mainly secondary school children emerged from the direction of the Ivo Lola Ribar grammar school and the technical school center; they were singing nationalistic songs, waving red and black scarves as the symbol of the Albanian flag and shouting well-known enemy slogans. When the loudmouths approached the Kosovo Assembly, the militia organs dispersed them without applying force. A large number of school children were returning from class at that time, but they did not join the troublemakers.

In the afternoon, by which time an official statement on today's events had not yet been issued, there was peace in Pristina's streets around the town center, but militia and security measures were noticeably in evidence.

Pristina LC 'Statement'

LD111620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 11 Mar 82

["Statement of the Pristina Municipal League of Communists Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- In connection with today's troubles in Pristina, the Municipal League of Communists Committee issued the following statement this afternoon:

In Pristina today there were more demonstrations, in which a group of 300 to 350 students and secondary schoolchildren took part. At about 1030 this group gathered in the area of the students' center, shouted enemy slogans and acted provocatively toward the organs of the students' center and the university.

Students from the students' halls and those who at that time were eating their lunch at the students' canteen did not join that group. With the intervention of activists and public security organs, this group was dispersed, only to try to organize provocations again in several spots in the town, but they were thwarted very quickly.

Similar provocations also took place at the school center of economic professions where a group of some 400 students, encouraged by enemy activity, refused to attend classes. After intervention by the teachers, classes proceeded normally. At the Nikola Tesla secondary school center in Obilic, the schoolchildren of a department were absent from classes, while at the Miladin Popovic secondary school center, the schoolchildren of two departments abandoned tuition after the second lesson.

These demonstrations represent a persistent attempt by the enemy to maintain continuity in his activity, cause further alarm among the public and maintain a state of tension in an already complex situation. This action by the enemy is calculated to mark the anniversary of last year's enemy demonstrations in Kosovo by methods of crude pressures on public opinion.

Those who caused the demonstrations today did not receive the backing of a broad number of students and schoolchildren, while their action met with the severe condemnation of the environment in which they acted as well as the broader public. The organized socialist forces in Pristina, the statement of the Municipal League of Communists Committee says in conclusion, took every political and other measure to thwart further enemy activity.

Radio Commentary

AU112042 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] In connection with today's demonstrations, we carry a Pristina Radio commentary:

These latest hostile disorders from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, in which the well-known irredentist slogans were shouted, have met with indignation and the sharpest possible condemnation of the workers class, all working people and citizens, and members of all peoples and nationalities of Kosovo who are interested in seeing the process of a complete stabilization of the sociopolitical situation in the province completed successfully and as soon as possible.

Precisely at the moment when all progressive forces in Kosovo and throughout the country have turned toward implementing the tasks contained in the political platform of the LCY Central Committee for activity in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, the enemy tried to mark the anniversary of the counterrevolutionary events, and with this action to confirm itself once again as an opponent of our socialist self-managing community, as an opponent of the togetherness, brotherhood and unity and the most consistent possible equality of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo.

With these new demonstrations, the hostile groups of Albanian nationalists and irredentists make themselves heard as opponents of our socialist self-managing and democratic system. They are disturbed by our development, the realization of brotherhood and unity and togetherness, and the preservation and consolidation of our shining revolutionary achievements.

Precisely these attempts at maintaining or worsening the complex political security situation by the enemy point to the need for even more resolute activity by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces at the university and in all other training and educational institutions in which the process of a real ideopolitical differentiation is still insufficiently effective.

At the same time, this clearly demonstrates that in these circles a number of individuals and members of the League of Communists continue to be burdened by opportunism, vacillation and a passive attitude, all of which slows down the struggle for a consistent differentiation and reduces the effects of the ideopolitical action of the League of Communists.

It is particularly important for all progressives forces in Kosovo and, accordingly, for all communists, working people and members of the younger generation, primarily schoolchildren and students, to be in the front ranks of the struggle against every attempt of hostile activity. As is stressed in the platform of the LCY Central Committee, who else but the young people should have a sincere longing in their hearts for freedom and be prepared to struggle for a better future of their people; who else but the young people are interested in self-managing social relations, in humane relations among people. These humane relations are not developed by nationalist and hostile activities, such as today's demonstrations from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which cause the greatest damage to the Albanian nationality itself as well as to all other peoples and nationalities in the province, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and to the entire country.

This counterrevolutionary attack of the enemy, who wanted to mark the anniversary of the nationalist and irredentist demonstrations by going into the streets, has demonstrated that, although it was carried out in a calculated way when most schoolchildren were returning from or going to their lessons, the enemy has not succeeded in gaining a large number of supporters. This means that with their readiness the majority of young people, together with the organized progressive social forces, are directed toward intensifying work and creative work, and toward an energetic opposition to the enemy, to turning their activity toward socialist self-managing reality and toward the further socioeconomic development of Kosovo and Yugoslavia, as well as for implementing the equality of all our peoples and nationalities. There can be no higher goal nor more responsible task than that.

Suva Reka Incidents

AU112107 [Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 11 March broadcasts a report on the demonstrations that took place today in Pristina by students and secondary schoolchildren and on boycotts staged in some schools. The report is substantially identical to the Pristina League of Communists statement, without identifying it as this statement.

Pristina radio also reports incidents in the city of Suva Reka, where some 70-100 children boycotted classes for a period, and goes on to say that authorities have suspended classes for 10 days.

More on Suva Reka

AU111956 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] In connection with today's hostile provocations in Suva Reka, the sociopolitical organizations of this commune have issued the following statement:

At about 0730 this morning, a group of some 70-100 schoolchildren gathered in the courtyard of the (Jetaere) secondary school center and boycotted the school lessons, while shouting hostile slogans "Kosovo-Republic," "Constitution by Hook or Crook," "Unity-Unity" and so forth.

From the very beginning of hostile activity, the educational workers and activists of the sociopolitical organizations succeeded in completely blocking this group of schoolchildren who, following a talk, returned to their classrooms at 0930. Some 700 schoolchildren of this school did not join this hostile provocation. The commission for implementing temporary measures adopted a decision on interrupting school lessons for 10 days -- including for this school -- in order to improve the political situation and to take the appropriate measures against the troublemakers.

Pristina Evening Disturbance

AUI12029 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] We have just received the news that at the Pristina public promenade, the customary evening gathering point of young people, several hundred young people disturbed the public order by shouting, and then at some time before 2000 they dispersed and left for their homes. The security organs also on this occasion did not intervene with the use of force.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

TANJUG on Dinner Speeches

LD111542 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Bulgaria wish to develop good-neighbourly relations but note that there are certain controversial questions burdening them. This joint assessment was made in toasts delivered at a formal dinner here last night by President of the Assembly Dragoslav Markovic and Chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly Stanko Todorov. The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday at the head of his country's parliamentary delegation.

Dragoslav Markovic said the "controversial questions and differences in views on their settling" burden relations between the two countries and represent a factor limiting cooperation. He expressed confidence that, in conditions of full equality and secured national rights, the national minorities can be factor of rapprochement and promotion of relations. We consider this to be true also when the condition of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia and Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria is involved, Markovic said.

Stanko Todorov also noted that there were "open questions" in the two countries relations. He expressed the view that these questions must be "scientifically clarified" in order that "mutually acceptable solutions could finally be reached."

During a few years immediately after the Second World War the People's Republic of Bulgaria recognized the national rights of the Macedonian national minority in that country. According to the 1956 population census in Bulgaria about 200,000 Macedonians lived in that neighbouring country. In later years they have, however, completely disappeared from Bulgarian official documents, and Sofia denies even the national identity of the Macedonian nation in general. At the same time the few numbering Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia enjoys rights equal to those of all other nationalities in the country.

These facts about the dispute were not mentioned in the toasts, but it was emphasized that there exist open questions and controversial problems. The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia said that open and joint consideration of controversial problems and a constructive dialogue are the best way to overcoming of the difficulties. "It is not necessary to emphasize how significant it is for overall international relations in our part of Europe and the world," he said.

The presidents of the two countries' parliaments pressed for the further development of cooperation and the promotion of relations among Balkan countries. They voiced concern over a deterioration of the international situation. Dragoslav Markovic pointed out the role of the movement of nonaligned countries in efforts to overcome such a situation and strengthen peace and international cooperation.

Stanko Todorov blamed the present, complex and tense situation in the world on "imperialism and reactionary circles in the West" which, he said, seek to "disturb the balance of forces and force upon the course of violent and total confrontation with socialist countries." He further blamed the same forces for attempts at destabilizing the situation on the Balkans.

Visit to Croatia 11 Mar

LD112004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Zagreb, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Possibilities for promoting mutual cooperation, particularly economic, were in the focus of the talks between delegations of the National Assembly of Bulgaria and the Republican Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia here in the Croatian capital of Zagreb today. The Bulgarian delegation, headed by Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov, is on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation met in Belgrade yesterday with representatives of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

President of the Croatian Republican Assembly Jure Bilic stated the view that "open problems between the two countries should not hamper the development of bilateral relations." Stanko Todorov said that "open questions should be dealt with in open dialogue."

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

LD111302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1147 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam arrived here this morning for a five-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Vice-Premier Ho Tam and his host, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, will have talks on current international questions, preparations for the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries and promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Upon arriving at Belgrade Airport Ho Tam stated that Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had established firm links of friendship which had been cherished in particular by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song. Ho Tam said was convinced that his visit to Yugoslavia would contribute towards the further strengthening of friendship and expansion of cooperation between the two countries as well as to the realisation of the objectives of the Movement of Nonalignment.

Talks With Ilijevic

LD112212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Korean talks opened here this afternoon. The talks were attended by Vice-President of the Administrative Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam and member of the Yugoslav Government Dusan Ilijevic. The state in bilateral relations, which are developing successfully in various fields, was discussed during the talks. Special attention was devoted to promotion of economic cooperation, an increase in commodity exchange, development of industrial cooperation and other forms of economic relations.

Meets Djuranovic

LD121154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Ho Tam, vice premier and DPRK minister of foreign affairs. During the conversation, in which Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, also took part, it was noted with satisfaction that friendly relations and cooperation in the bilateral and international spheres were developing successfully between the two nonaligned countries. Concern was expressed at the deteriorating and unfavorable economic and political situation in the world. Particular emphasis was laid on the need for increased efforts by nonaligned and other developing countries to maintain their unity and strengthen international cooperation. Both countries expressed their readiness to work together on the realization of the principles and aims of the policy and movement of nonalignment.

DRAGOSAVAC COMMENTS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD112300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1824 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks on topical internal and international issues this evening at the international press center with foreign journalists accredited in our country.

At the beginning of the talks Dragosavac spoke of the implementation of LCY policy, in particular now when the party congresses are being prepared.

In the world today there is broad agreement that the world is experiencing a political and economic crisis. There are many wars, crisis hotbeds, both real and potential. Each and every one of them together could easily turn into a world and even nuclear war. The race in conventional and nuclear arms continues. Detente is experiencing a deep crisis. Its crisis is intensified not only by hegemonist aspirations of individual countries but also by the fact that it had been and still is restricted, in essence limited to blocs and great powers. There are also wars between countries which have declared themselves for a system. Conflicts between individual communist and workers' parties are also severe. In some countries clericalism too is strengthening. However, there are also strong aspirations by people for freedom, and there are liberation movements in a series of countries in today's world and movements for decolonization and equality, in particular in southern Africa. Movements in the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia are also significant. Many countries in the world, both in Europe and even those within military blocs, are trying to realize greater autonomy. It cannot be said that what is at stake here are some new factors. What is at stake is a long-term class struggle against reactionary forces which are trying to retain inequality.

Economic inequality between newly liberated, underdeveloped countries and the developed countries is, however, continuously becoming worse because attempts are still made in places to maintain the old colonial system and racism, as is the case in southern Africa. The most characteristic aspect is that, because of neocolonialism, class and intra-national antagonisms on the international scene are becoming more severe -- the most severe antagonisms of today's world. In the same vein, antagonisms between the ruling exploiting classes and strata in individual countries and the working masses, workers' and other progressive forces in developed countries are becoming more severe. Some ruling circles of the most developed countries in the present crisis situation are trying by various means to shift the burden: in the international sphere onto less developed countries, and within their own countries onto the working class and the lower strata of the population. Thus we have increasingly broader and varied aspects of the class struggle in the national and international sphere.

In the postwar period the whole world has experienced rapid economic development. This was particularly the case with more developed capitalist countries and as a rule with all socialist countries. Newly liberated countries too have had a relatively quick economic development, in particular in the last decade. However, in many of them the rapid increase in the population has to some extent neutralized this. Recently, however, serious structural and political problems have been revealed -- the problem of unemployment is becoming acute as is the problem of inflation and deficit even in most developed capitalist countries; furthermore the stagnation of the rate of economic growth in many of them and a series of other problems is shaking many countries.

In most of the socialist countries of the East, and not only of the East alone, the rate of growth has slowed down; there are also those where this rate is even negative. As a rule the problem of efficiency and of productivity is becoming severe. Underdeveloped countries, in particular those which have no oil of their own, are severely affected by the problems of energy. Thus today there is virtually no single country in which economic and political relations have not become severe problems. In the next period the present-day world will also develop under conditions of contradictions.

Aspirations for sovereignty, autonomy and equality will continue, but on this basis linking-up and interdependence in the more severe economic and general relations in every country and in present-day world as a whole will also come increasingly to the fore.

In such a world Yugoslavia, following its rehabilitation and the breakdown of the blockade, experienced in the fifties a dynamic development. It thus improved its position as regards the degree of development in the world, preserved and promoted its sovereignty and independently developed and promoted cooperation with a large number of countries on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. The League of Communists has promoted and developed cooperation with communist, workers' and progressive parties and movements in the world in general. Immediately after World War II Yugoslavia had been by one-third below the world average as regards per capita income. In the eighties it has reached the index of 140 of the average world national per capita income.

We have had a great change in our social structure, a change which has been almost without precedent. Thus more than 7 million people moved from agriculture to other activities. Today approximately 8 million people receive income from the social sector of the economy either on the basis of past or current labor. On the bases of this they have expanded their material, managerial and other rights arising from this.

Of course, living in the contemporary world and in its own development, Yugoslavia has had and will continue to encounter many difficulties and problems. Questions of employment are becoming more urgent, although in the last 5-year plan we employed an extra 1.3 million people. Problems of the balance of payments deficit, inflation and investments have intensified and have caused new difficulties in relation to the employment of young people. As a country which is developing socialism on the bases of self-management and with enormous results, it has still not overcome all the class and national contradictions, some of which become more urgent. However, despite all this, Yugoslavia has succeeded and is succeeding in overcoming various problems which were even more difficult than our current ones. It has been and remains today one of the significant stabilizing factors in the Balkans, Europe and the world. It has also acted positively in international relations, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, and the League of Communists has been active in the international communist and workers' movement.

These positive trends in the development of socialism and self-management, the strengthening of the nonaligned and independent foreign policy and cooperation with communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements in the world and with all peoples, will be continued by Yugoslavia on the principles of full equality. These basic principles of Yugoslavia's internal and international policy are still our preoccupation. They will also dominate in the course of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, at the congress itself, and after it.

Yugoslavia will make efforts to continue to resolve all its internal problems more successfully and to develop international activity. We will also continue to reproduce our social sector of the economy in a broader sense, as well as socialist self-management and the power of the working class. We will also continue to develop and consolidate this socialist democracy of ours. Apart from the social sector, we will also develop and help in accordance with our socio-political system the private sector and the artisan industry in rural areas and in other activities. All this enriches life and the creativity of working people. Although in Yugoslavia more than 80 percent of national income is created in the social sector, nevertheless more than one half of personal incomes which working people and citizens earn income from outside the social sector and a regular working relationship. There are also negative consequences of this, but also alleviation of some social problems and the maintenance of the standard of living through personal initiative. This, of course, is good if it is the result of personal work.

But at the same time one should also try to prevent more effectively that which is the result of privatization and the appropriation of social work and resources, which exacerbates various social problems. The fact that there is a large number of mixed households, and that in the towns there is a high percentage of working women with small families, is also alleviating our situation. There is the possibility of both varied work and earnings, but there is also a lack of readiness among some people to take on productive work. At the same time, we see the causes of a growth in unemployment to a great extent in the inadequate structure of schooling compared to a simultaneous shortage of labor in the economy. All this means that we must define even more and solve more successfully questions of the reform of education and remuneration of creative and productive work. Evidently our possibilities from previous phases are becoming increasingly fewer and we must do more to start behaving as a country of a medium level of development, developing self-management and social property relations, and on the basis of this, true socialist democracy. This will enable us to be more successful in overcoming both current and future difficulties of our development, and also be more successful in the international sphere. By our orientation to implement completely the principle of remuneration according to work, along with socialist solidarity, and through the linking of the managerial and work function, we will mitigate and resolve the contradictions between mental and physical work and we will socialize various state functions and policy increasingly and more rapidly.

All these are conditions in which we should also resolve both national and intra-national questions more successfully, as well as problems between parts of the country which are at different levels of development. We should especially overcome more rapidly questions of more even development in Kosovo and promote brotherhood and unity, as well as overcoming nationalism.

It is not necessary to convince anyone any more that only the self-management socialist system can ensure equality between all our nations and nationalities, or that the socialist working class self-management factor has been and remains the strongest cohesive factor of the Yugoslav socialist community. The self-management system, social ownership of the resources of production, associated labor and broad social management and decisionmaking in all economic, social and state affairs also ensures the unity of the League of Communists, just as the unity of the League of Communists ensures the functioning of our sociopolitical system. The LCY program treats the self-management socialist system from working class positions as a democratic form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore the working-class content and historic interest of the class which has been called upon to overcome classes and class society should not be forgotten for a moment, whether in pre-congress discussions, at the congress or after it. We must affirm this guideline of our social system even more strongly as a form of revolutionary and general social work.

By means of participation of the League of Communists in the delegate system not only in ideological and material creativity but also in power and decisionmaking, together and equal with other working people, we will continue to develop democratic relations in the League of Communists and society and to develop socialist democracy as a whole. In this we should never forget that we are still a class society, that the world in which we live is full of various class, national and other contradictions, and that we must act more responsibly in relation to this so as to continue the revolution and struggle against counter-revolution. The League of Communists should not permit representatives of nationalism, racism, clericalism, dogmatism and other nonsocialist "isms" to return to the political scene. For us the question of working-class democracy is a condition of our continued more rapid development and of equality between nations and nationalities.

The fundamental guideline of our Marxist program is that there can be no socialism without democracy but, similarly, for working people there is no democracy without socialism. All the experiences of our revolutionary movement and of others demonstrate the different paths in the struggle for freedom and socialism are constantly being discovered. It is being demonstrated that no single revolution, regardless of whether it is a bourgeois or socialist revolution, has ever been the same as another, nor will it be. Hence the fateful question of the effective struggle to ensure and respect the sovereignty of every movement, nation and country and to develop equitable cooperation.

This is the essential precondition for the orientation of the revolution, of the movement, the party, the people and the countries in the sense of Marxist humane orientations. It is from the Marxist concept of the revolution and from our Marxist program and practice that our attitudes have stemmed and stem about all -- regardless whether they be greatly developed or less developed or underdeveloped -- having the right to their own path of the struggle for their system and socialism. No one has the right to interfere in this from outside, to dictate who will do what. We fought successfully for this in every respect. We are developing and consolidating this further as the continuity of our revolution.

Practice obviously shows that people today cannot develop in a state of isolation. All peoples and countries are linked by many threads and there are mutual influences and interdependence. We bear this in mind with reference to foreign policy. Were we to see only one side of various processes of reciprocity we would expose ourselves to the danger from the penetration of bourgeois liberalism and haphazardness or to dogmatic-statist penetrations -- both of them damaging to socialism. Successful resistance to many of these dangers is possible only with orientation toward one's own forces as the basis of social progress in every environment. But one should also bear in mind other environments, which means that what should always be borne in mind is the national, intra-national and international aspect. Only revolutionary, progressive internal processes can also have a positive international significance and vice versa. If this is not the case, their international significance is minimal and even reactionary.

Our understanding of freedom is broader than the liberal-bourgeois one. We appreciate the achievements of bourgeois democratic revolutions as regards personal freedoms and rights. But we also see their restrictiveness, because they protect also that ownership of means of production which is the basis of the exploitation of labor, division of working and managerial function and thus, after all, also the intensification of class antagonism and conflicts. Our understanding of freedom, which stems from Marxism, is much broader because it is based on social means of production, on social management of these means, on the linking up of the working and managerial function, on the emancipation of labor and on workers' decisionmaking on the results of their entire work. Of course, we are conscious of the fact that our society is still a transitional society, a class society and that there are a series of actors in it which cause many social differentiations. So our democracy too must be active, organized, based on emancipated associated labor, directed at preserving all the achievements of our revolution. This is the greatest guarantee for a genuine, continuous enriching of democracy, personal freedoms and rights of the working people and citizens of our country and of society. These are also universal human values and the values of every people in particular. This is our continuous preoccupation and it is thus entirely understandable that it manifests itself in particular also at this time when we are preparing ourselves for the 12th LCY Congress.

Following the introductory report the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium replied to a series of questions put to him by foreign journalists.

After the talks Dr Dusan Dragosavac attended a dinner given in his honor by the Association of Foreign Journalists.

JANJIC INTERVIEW ON WORLD COMMUNIST RELATIONS

LD110012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY maintains contacts and links with considerably more than 100 democratic and progressive parties in all parts of the world. This figure demonstrates vividly not only the breadth of our foreign political orientations but also our readiness -- which has been proved so often in our history -- to cooperate with all those forces in the world fighting for peace, independence and social progress; in short, for a better future and for socialism. This was stated by Vlado Janjic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview with TANJUG.

In order for such cooperation to produce the results expected, it can only be based on unambiguous support for and acceptance of the principles of the autonomy, independence, equality and responsibility of every party or movement before its own membership and people. Moreover, respect for these principles in today's world has become the imperative of every form of international cooperation. It has been demonstrated that any deviation from them does not contribute to strengthening the forces of peace and progress.

The above impressive number of parties and movements with which the LCY carries out cooperation cannot avoid affecting the quality of cooperation, Janzic went on. As a result of these many links, the LCY has deep insight into the state of class relations in individual areas. It follows the development of socialism as a world process and helps and advocates its continued expansion while contributing to the struggle for world peace.

With our partners we hold open and deep talks on many issues of joint interest for the development of socialism and progress in general. Thus we are enriched by the experiences of others, while at the same time explaining our own. This is all the more important because political movements in the world today rally millions of people who, through them, achieve their national and international aims. They act, as a rule, more freely, flexibly, and spontaneously than does the state.

In the world of international cooperation, the LCY is a revolutionary movement which will never be reconciled with the forces of exploitation and various forms of domination. It is a force which fights for peace and the national and social emancipation of peoples. Similarly, the LCY's international cooperation, as well as international cooperation carried out by other sociopolitical organizations in our country, makes a considerable contribution to the general aims of Yugoslav foreign policy and, in particular, to strengthening friendship, understanding and cooperation between peoples.

All this enables the number of our bilateral meetings to increase from year to year. There is an ever increasing number of various political forces interested in contacts and an exchange of views with us. This is understandable. Because of its proven principled nature, which has been demonstrated in practice so many times, Yugoslavia and the LCY enjoy great prestige in the world, I would say, among all well-intentioned people. Interest in acquaintance with our achievements and with the method by which we resolve our own development and other problems is also on the increase.

Janzic went on to say that the LCY, in the spirit of the best traditions of our revolutionary movement, has always offered and continues to offer support and help -- not only in principle -- to all peoples and movements waging the difficult struggle for freedom and independence and against imperialism, colonialism, hegemony, racism and apartheid, and against all forms of domination and exploitation. This gives us a significant place among the subjective forces of socialism.

As well as referring to the broadly developed bilateral relations, Janzic also expressed the LCY's readiness to take part in preparations for and the work of those multilateral meetings which discuss individual questions of varied interest to groups of parties and movements on equitable and democratic bases. In this context he mentioned joint preparations with several progressive democratic organizations of the Mediterranean for a Mediterranean conference which would discuss the possible contribution of all progressive forces to the development of a more secure, peaceful, and stable Mediterranean.

Janzic also called for other forms of cooperation such as topical meetings, roundtable talks, study visits and so forth.

Replying to a question about the polemics which are being waged in the workers' and communist movement on key issues of the continued fate of socialism, Janzic emphasized that what is important in this instance is what is meant by polemics and what is meant by dialogue. He recalled that there has always been discussion between communist parties, particularly since World War II, when some parties began overcoming the concept of so-called ideological and political monolithism in a gradual and painstaking way.

It is clear that the various social, historical, economic and other conditions in which individual parties act also give rise to their various approaches to individual questions of the development of socialism, in respect of both strategy and tactics, and this is quite legitimate. It is even a law. Moreover, without relying on forces in their own people and without defining their own original paths to socialism, many parties would not have grown into a major political force in their societies.

The key question, then, is whether complete independence, autonomy and equality are accepted and respected in communist movements, not so much whether discussions, dialogs and even polemics take place between them. Dialogue can only be carried out between equal parties, Janzic stressed, who respect and value the arguments of the "other side." Therefore dialogue can be welcome only if it enriches socialism as a world process, during which its participants, starting from the various conditions and experiences before them, clarify many questions of the struggle for socialism both in theory and practice.

In the LCY we have always devoted the necessary attention to such dialogues or, to put it another way, to open friendly exchanges of views. Naturally, when people proceed from different experiences, interests and conditions in which individual parties are fighting, their assessments and theoretical generalizations will also be different. Viewed more broadly, these assessments may not be measured in the best way or fully developed, and because of this they will come under the scrutiny of the critical view. However, they should not be labeled because of this or even criticized for deviating from concern for the fate of socialism or for being ill-intentioned and so forth. This is inadmissible and we should criticize those who do this -- particularly in relation to communists and workers' parties which have demonstrated well known revolutionary results through their history and struggle -- for the tendency to assume the right to adjudicate and decide on which party is a follower and which is not.

In the communist and workers' movement, Janzic continued, there is also a dogmatic view which replaces critical and well argued discussion with emphasis on eternal and sole "truths," disqualifications and anathema. It contributes nothing to socialism and its development, nor to resolving some of the dilemmas imposed by social development and life itself. I believe that such a view is sterile and incapable of creative dialogue, and that it enters into polemics by repeating dogma and applying the method of argument and threat.

Socialism is penetrating and being affirmed in the most varied areas and in various social environments. From this viewpoint we may regard its fate with much optimism, not forgetting that neither the path to it nor socialism itself is devoid of major and less important contradictions. They are not resolved by resorting to any kind of stereotype, but by the use of Marxist thought applied to the specific conditions of the struggle. In this, some old solutions which were valid or are still valid for a given society in given conditions are overcome, changed and rejected. New, fresher solutions which are easier to apply in social practice are sought. So I see the fate of the development of socialism in its constant enrichment through new experiences and solutions as well as by new results, if you like. These will be all the greater to the extent that no single existing or developing specific socioeconomic or political system is considered as the sole correct one which is generally valid. Each one of them, after all, will be judged by history, positively or negatively, to the extent to which it succeeds in pursuing the specific, contemporary and historic interests of the working class.

The next question related to cooperation between the LCY and parties and movements in the nonaligned countries. It is not in the least a coincidence that we have expanded our cooperation with these parties and movements, Janzic said, and that they for their part express an interest in deepening our mutual contacts and links.

The majority of these parties and movements actively support, as does the LCY, the principles of nonaligned policy. They call for the realization of its aims, convinced that these principles fully reflect the interests not only of developing states but of their peoples in the full sense of this word. We have many problems in common with these countries and we will be able to resolve them together, such as the struggle for a new international economic order, disarmament, and overcoming blocs and bloc policy, whose victims are most often precisely the developing countries.

However, the most important thing in this cooperation at this time is the continued development and strengthening of the policy and movement of nonalignment. The policy of nonalignment as the basis of the policy of the whole Nonaligned Movement is the only possible alternative to the policy of the big powers and blocs, which are dragging the world toward disaster. That is why we attach such great significance to cooperation with these parties and movements.

This is also important because some of these parties are under external pressure or even being "worked on" to abandon in their foreign policy strategy the original principles of nonalignment, and in their internal strategy to be transformed into classical parties in power. Finally, we are linked with a large number of these parties and movements by traditions of militant solidarity and help from the times when their peoples were waging a difficult anticolonial struggle for freedom and independence, and when a high degree of mutual trust, respect and friendship was developed. We are also linked with them by the orientations which many of these movements adopted in internal development on socialist bases, in which we see a significant contribution by these political force, in developing and enriching socialism as a world process.

We cannot be completely satisfied with the level of cooperation achieved with these parties, Janzic said, although we have quite a few political contacts and meetings. We must make extra efforts to ensure more study, topical and expert meetings, better quality programs of mutual information and the study of reciprocal experiences.

In answer to a question about Yugoslavia's contribution to the development of socialist and Marxist thought in the world, Janzic recalled that socialism and Marxism have never been discussed and written about so much in a socialist and Marxist way as today. This is happening in all parts of the world. Marxism is being interpreted less frequently as dogma and increasingly as an instrument of research and a means for revolutionary, organized action and for radical changes. These changes are taking place in the East, West, North and South of the globe. There is no theory about society which practice has confirmed as much as is the case with Marxism. I think, without any false modesty, that Yugoslav communists and our revolution, which in finding new solutions also meets with new problems, have a major role in this. If, then, we consider correctly the dialectical unity of theory and practice, we can say that our contribution to the development of socialist and Marxist thought in the world will be directly proportionate to the successes in our development and the level of achievement of aims.

It is difficult today to measure socialism in terms of tons of steel, hundreds of screws or meters of material per inhabitant. Of course, these parameters are not insignificant either but it should be noted that the general scene of the struggle for socialism is shifting increasingly to major questions of achieving a higher level in the quality of life and making it more humane. By this I mean greater freedom, the broadest democracy and the possibility for the working man to be in command of the conditions and results of his work and to be liberated, as a creative personality, from all forms of exploitation and alienation. In this, socialism must demonstrate its strength over all systems known up to now. Only this can bring society toward a classless society, toward communism. This is also the essence of our socialist self-management system, which is increasingly gaining ground in our everyday life, a system which grows out of man and is turned towards men and his freedom.

A firm, stable and prosperous Yugoslavia, capable of resisting all attacks on its basic values and of developing the deeply democratic and humanist preconditions of our revolution, is and remains the greatest contribution which we can introduce into the world treasure house of the theory and practice of socialism. This is without offering, or least of all imposing, our solutions on anyone else. On this it is clear, and we are conscious of this responsibility: Socialist self-management in our country will radiate in the world all the more to the extent that we resolve our own problems and contradictions successfully.

The socialization of our foreign policy and the democratization of international cooperation are among those questions which are always solved in the best possible way in practice, Vlado Janzic said, answering a question about results achieved in this sphere. This is a very significant question, especially because there are views, with which I agree, that despite a certain amount of progress in the sphere of the socialization of our foreign policy, we have taken, in relative terms, a very small step compared with achievements in other areas of our social and political life.

These views proceed from the fact that this aspect of our political activity is still very alienated from the creative influence of working people in self-management organs and sociopolitical communities, and from the fact that communication between the leadership and the grassroots on these issues flows in one direction, despite great interest in events in the world and our role and activities. There are even examples of many League of Communists organizations which still neglect the significance of including international topics in their ideological work. They reduce this aspect of activity to information from the center, which is mainly delayed.

There can be no socialization of foreign policy without objective, total, timely and expert information for the public on international relations and our country's role and activities in them. This, of course, also relates to cooperation in the sphere of economic, cultural and scientific links between our country and other countries. I think that in recent years positive results have been achieved here, Vlado Janzic said at the end of the interview.

LCY, SAWP GROUPS ON MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE

LD102116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Commissions for International Cooperation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference favourably assessed at their joint session today results of the preparatory meeting for a conference of socialist and other progressive parties of Mediterranean countries. The session of the two commissions noted that at the preparatory meeting in Algiers, agreement was reached, in an open and democratic atmosphere, on all basic questions regarding the preparations for the conference, due to be held in Algiers early in May. The two commissions expect that common interests in overcoming of the present crisis in international relations and turning of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and cooperation will be expressed at the Algiers conference.

The agenda of the Algiers conference is planned to cover four outline topics: the situation in the Mediterranean within the framework of overall international relations, cooperation in the struggle for a new international economic order, security and peace in the Mediterranean and the role of the Non-Aligned Movement, and culture and communications as factors of bringing closer together of Mediterranean peoples and countries. At today's joint session of the two commissions it was pointed to significance which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance attach to cooperation with progressive political parties and movements of Mediterranean countries in the bilateral and multilateral spheres.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE PRAISED BY TANJUG EDITOR

LD111140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 10 Mar 82

["Mugabe -- Example Which Inspires Hope" -- TANJUG headline; by TANJUG editor Milenko Babic]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Robert Mugabe has speedily and efficaciously translated his idea of racial reconciliation from a "Zimbabwe experiment" to "Zimbabwe reality."

With this wise strategy, which is also the only realistic one, Mugabe has achieved not only an economic accomplishment by making Zimbabwe the first newly-liberated African country not to have paid for its independence by slowed-down development but also a political success by virtually eliminating the petty opposition of Joshua Nkomo, his comrade-in-arms in the liberation war, and by nearly breaking up the racist front of the white from which is emerging a growing number of those who see a long-term interest of the white minority in cooperation with Mugabe.

Mugabe has confirmed the intention that a one-party system be built in Zimbabwe thus discarding "democracy of the Western type" which, he maintains cannot "do the job" in solving crucial development problems in Africa.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES OUTLINED

AU100946 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 82 p 13

[Z. Todorovic report]

[Summary] The value of our exports to the Arab countries last year totaled \$1.6 billion and that of imports \$1,403,000,000. Our exports increased 45 percent compared to last year and our imports dropped 3 percent.

The Arab countries are currently our strongest partners in the convertible currency area and their share accounts for 29 percent of all trade with this area. They are followed by Italy with 18.4 percent, the FRG with 15.7 percent and the United States with 7 percent. The Arab countries are also among the first in our trade with the clearing payments area. Their share in this trade is 14 percent and are second to the USSR, whose trade with our country accounts for 33 percent in this area.

Thus, our trade with the Arab countries shows a surplus. Our country is also involved in the construction of capital projects in the Arab countries and last year they were worth \$931 million, while our workers working on these projects remitted home \$260 million. Last year, our trade surplus with the Arab countries totaled \$1.19 billion. It is realistic to expect that this year's exports to these countries will increase 25-30 percent, while imports are expected to remain at last year's level.

First place among our exports to the Arab countries is taken by electrical engineering products worth \$177.5 million, followed by ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy products and metal processing industry products worth \$161 million, textiles worth \$152.5 million, nonelectrical machinery, primarily tractors worth \$140 million, passenger automobiles, buses and trucks worth \$125 million and furniture worth \$53 million. Last year, we imported from the Arab countries 1,308,000 tons of oil worth \$1,252,000,000. Iraq delivered \$388 million worth of oil, followed by Libya, Algeria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates. Otherwise, we imported mainly raw materials -- cotton, phosphates, ores, metals, hides and fruit -- from the Arab countries.

FIRMS' REQUEST TO EXPORT CRUDE OIL ASSESSED

AU101648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 82 p 5

[S. Nikolic commentary: "Between Two Pressures: Do We Really Have To Export Crude Oil?"]

[Text] Novi Sad, 8 Mar -- In recent days, our public heard the least expected news that Yugoslavia must export crude oil.

It seems simply incredible that a country which imports two and half times as much crude oil as it obtains from its own sources is able to export crude oil at a time when the price of that fuel in the world market is falling.

Nevertheless, the news is true. The Vojvodina Executive Council has received a request from the Naftagas work organization to be allowed to export crude oil for a total of \$60 million. The Naftagas workers' council explained the request by the need to buy equipment and producer goods abroad, worth \$27 million, for its prospecting projects in Yugoslavia, and to obtain \$33 million needed to continue prospecting for oil deposits abroad.

As a matter of fact, Naftagas needs constant investments for equipment not manufactured in Yugoslavia in order to maintain its domestic oil production at the current annual level of some 1.2 million tons. If these investments are not made, the entire plan will be jeopardized. On the other hand, for several years now the Novi Sad oil combine has been engaged in prospecting for new oil sources in several developing countries, including Algeria, Angola, Gabon, Tunisia and others. Because of firm agreements, it is impossible to abandon further explorations without incurring heavy material consequences. In other words, if further explorations were abandoned, all the past investments would be lost, as would also all the chances to obtain annually 220,000 tons of oil from these sources by the end of the current medium-term plan period.

It is not impossible but it would certainly be absurd for Naftagas to export 340,000 tons of crude oil, that is one quarter of its total production, to obtain that \$60 million. However, it is also difficult to find a reasonable answer to the question of what should be done to enable that collective to buy the necessary equipment and continue its normal operations and explorations at home and abroad.

True, the self-managing organs of that combine see one solution for the present foreign exchange labyrinth, and that solution is to obtain the foreign exchange needed by Naftagas from the same sources as the foreign exchange for oil imports; that is, from the republics and provinces in proportion to their consumption of oil products.

The problem is that an accord is needed for that purpose.

There is no doubt that the request of the Novi Sad Naftagas as well as the similar request of the Zagreb INA appear to everyone as pressures; and they in fact are just that. But it must be said that the oil producers themselves are also under great pressures from various sides to provide sufficient supplies of oil and oil products for the needs of the domestic market.

Between the two obvious pressures, it is necessary to find a reasonable solution. But that solution can only be found through open and democratic discussions in which all arguments will be submitted to social verification.

SHORTAGE OF IMPORTED MEDICINES FELT IN SERBIA

AU101913 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 82 p 8

[D.M. report]

[Summary] At its session yesterday, the Executive Committee of the Self-Managing Interest Community for Health of Serbia drew attention to the fact that the shortage of foreign exchange seriously jeopardizes the supply of hospitals with imported medicines and medical supplies.

Thus far, the stocks of medicines and medical supplies set up at the end of last year have been used, and if no measures are urgently taken shortages will soon appear. Foreign exchange worth 956 million dinars is needed to ensure imports of the necessary medicines and medical supplies.

The director of a clinic for infectious diseases informed the executive committee that the shortage of anti-rabies vaccine creates problems at the clinic. The traditional Pasteur vaccine is not very desirable because of its side effects. It was decided that the use of Pasteur vaccine will be further examined and if a decision is made in favor of the anti-rabies vaccine this vaccine will be put on the list of medicines that are imported.

SKOPJE SENTENCES MAN FOR ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD111630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Summary] Skopje, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- The criminal bench of the Skopje District Court today sentenced 32-year-old carpenter Adem Alili to 3 years imprisonment for enemy propaganda. In 1976 Alili was temporarily working in the FRG, where he collected and kept enemy propaganda material for the purpose of circulating it. He had collected this material while in prison in the FRG for murder. After an amnesty and expulsion for the FRG, Alili tried to smuggle in propaganda material -- Enver Hoxha's book "Imperialism and the Revolution," the symbol of the Albanian flag in wood, Enver Hoxha's photograph and seven photographs of him standing below Enver Hoxha's photograph and the symbol of the Albanian flag. Alili was discovered at Zagreb Airport as he was entering the country. The propaganda material was taken away from him and he was arrested.

BRIEFS

SERBIAN LC MEMBERSHIP -- Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Serbian League of Communists has 904,390 members. This represents 27 percent more than at the end of 1977. In less than 4 years since the eighth congress, membership has increased by over 190,000. Workers represent 31.4 percent of the total membership, which is slightly more than 4 years ago. This data was given at today's meeting of the Serbian LC Central Committee. Most of the new members are young people. Almost 70 percent of the newly admitted members are under 27 years of age. Although the number of workers is slightly higher than 4 years ago, the results of the efforts to ensure a workers' majority in the League of Communists are still not satisfactory. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 26 Feb 82 LD]

TALKS WITH EEC -- Brussels, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- Members of the delegation of the Federal Executive Council led by Ante Zelic, member of the council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, held talks in Brussels today with (Yves Lepage), president of the European Investment Bank, and his associates. The talk on further financial cooperation dealt mostly with the use of the bank's resources for modernizing Yugoslav transportation projects. Having concluded their talks, Ante Zelic and members of the Yugoslav delegation left Brussels today. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 82 p 2 AU]